

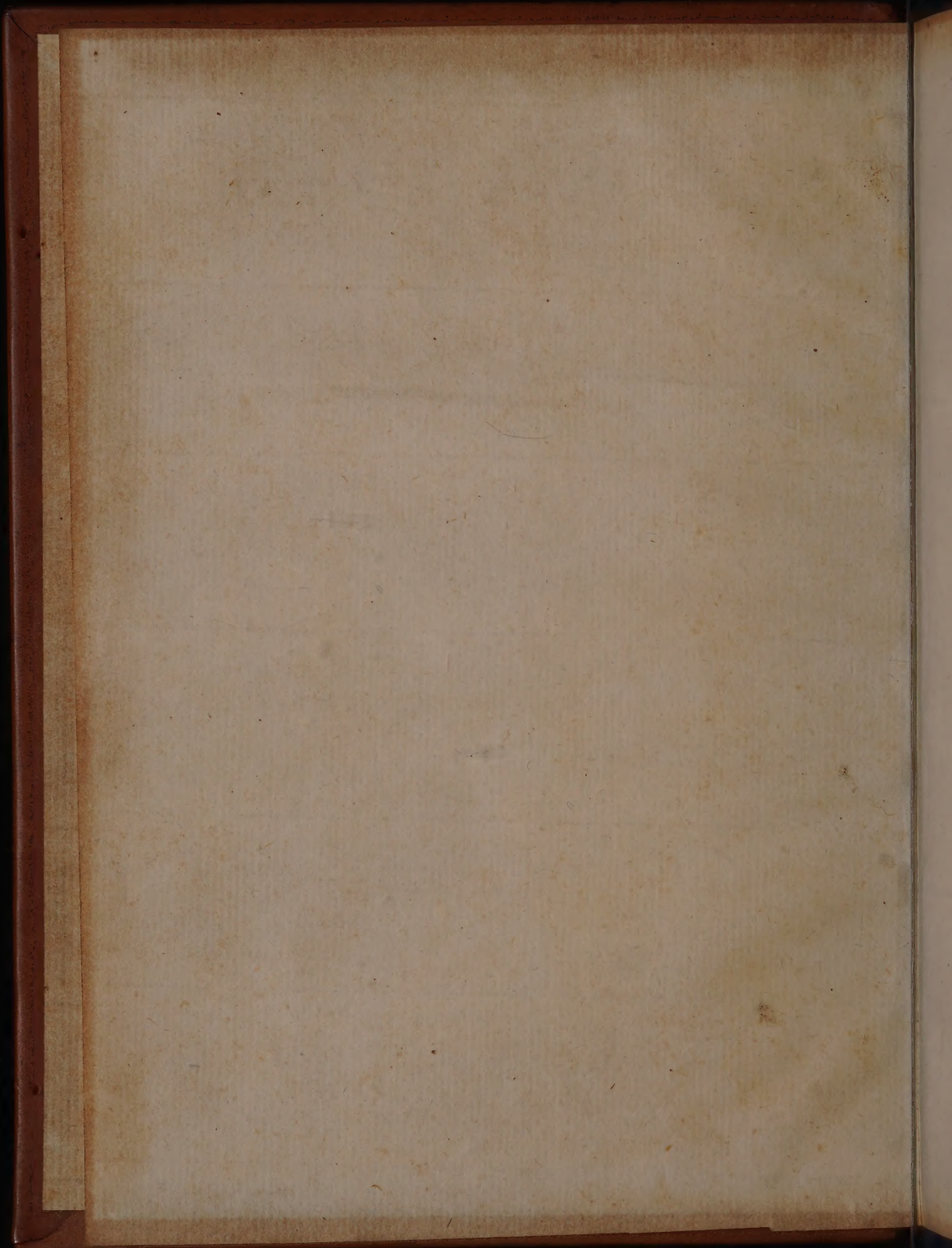
ANALYSIS OF CHYRVRGERY - EDWARDS 1636

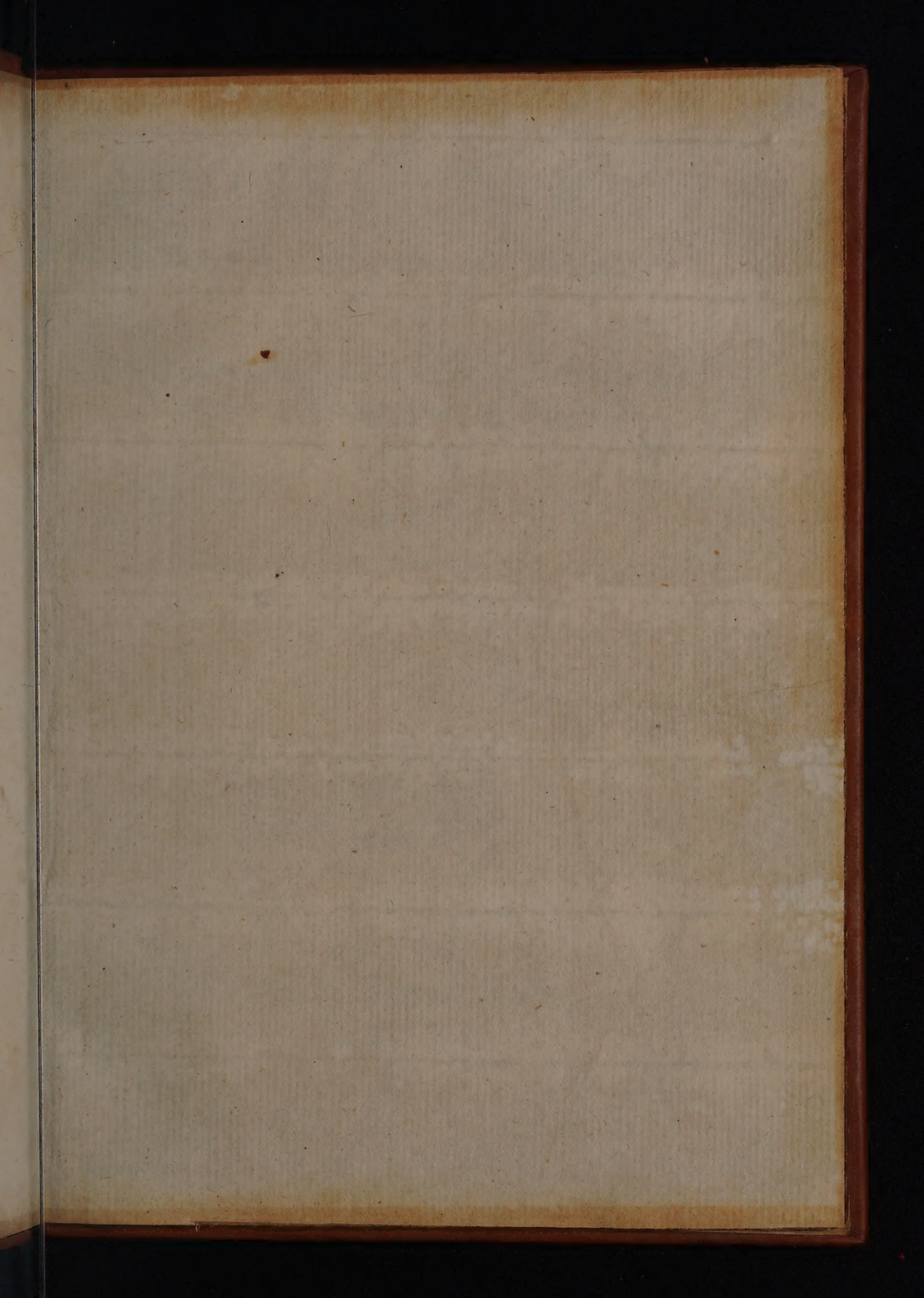


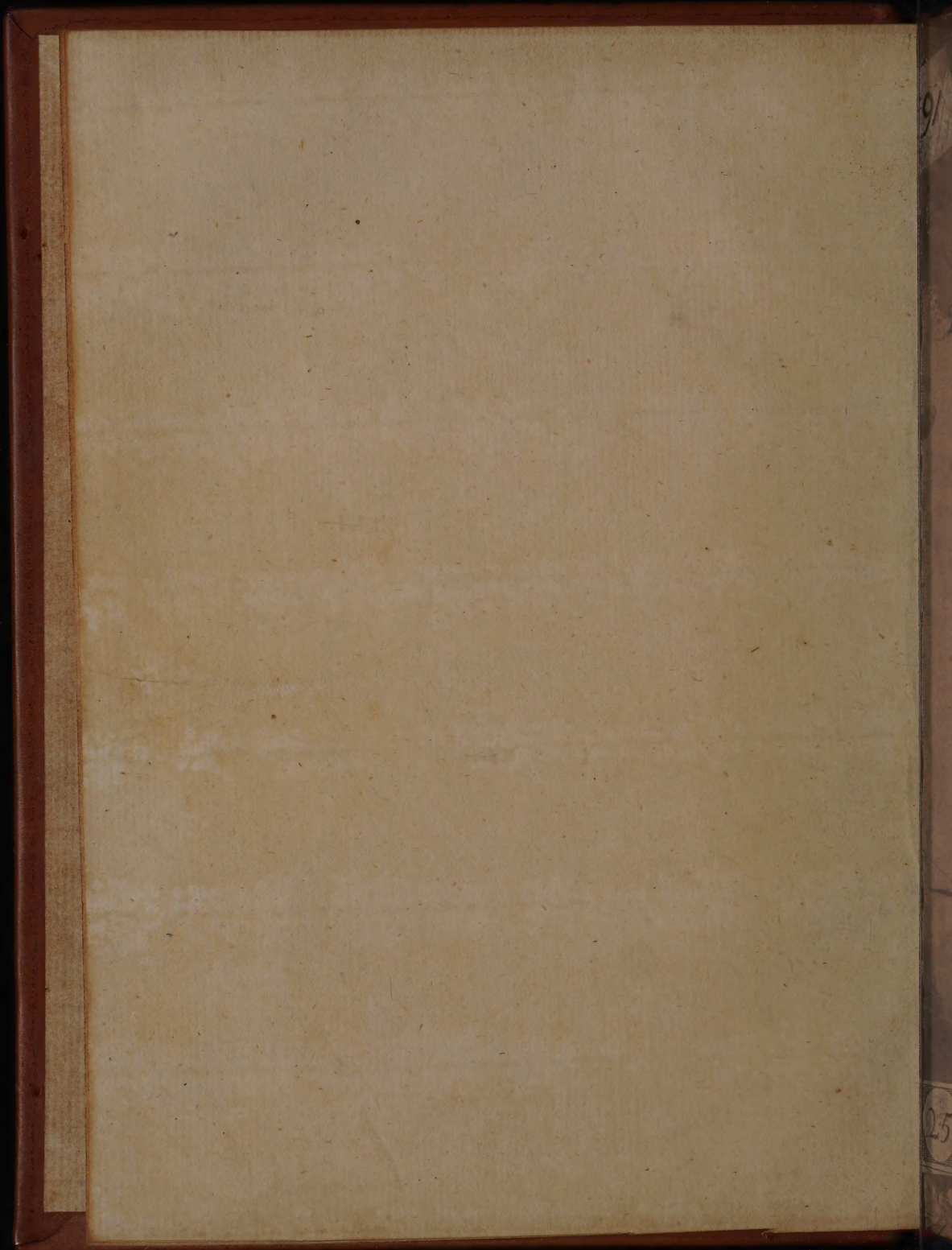




1979







91
THE ANALYSIS
OF
CHYRVRGERY,

Being the Theorique and Practique
part thereof.

*Briefly composed for the benefit of all those who
desire the knowledge of this worthy*

Profession. John Green

BY

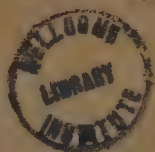
The paines and industry of *Ed: Edwards*
Doctor in *Physicke*.



LONDON,

Printed by *Thomas Harper*.

1636.



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TO HIS WORTHY
Friends Master *Alexander Read* Doctor
of *Physick*, and the rest of the Brethren of
the Worshipfull Company of Chyrurgians, of the
Citie of *London* : *Ed: Edwards*, Doctour of
Phylick, wisheth prosperitie; and good
success in their Art, with increase of
knowledge to Gods glory, and
the great good of the
Weale publick,
&c.



Worthy Friends: having considered the
great labour, industry, and study, re-
quired in the thrice worthy, excellent
and needfull faculty of *Chyrurgerie*;
which God of his great love to Man-
kind have ordained to preserve us. By
comforting us in curing our infirmi-
ties laid upon us sinfull wretches; whereby hee will be
glorified: How ought we then to use our best endeavours
by all meanes possible to seeke to attain to the highest de-
gree of knowledge herein, that wee may, whereby God
may be glorified, the patient releevd, and the Artist re-
warded. And not to rest satisfied, as too too many doe
only in what they have learned, by tradition from their

Masters; looking only what Medicines their Masters used: for Tumours, Wounds, Ulcers, &c. whose Masters (no doubt) knew the differences of those Infirmities with the varieties thereof, and all other circumstances thereto belonging; and how to change, adde, or diminish in the use of their Medicines, and considering the times, how, where, and when to approve each thing in order and in due time: which I heartily wish that all the yonger sort that intend to practise this worthy Faculty may seriously follow, and consider well that they are called hereto; not only for their own gaines, as the most sort (I doubt) doe perswade themselves, but let them strive to use the best meanes chiefly to stirre up Gods glory, and then hee will blesse our labours with reward, and send good successe in our practice; for if wee begin first with him, and make a conscience of what wee doe, hee hath promised to guide and blesse our labours; who will not faile in his part if we doe ours faithfully, and my soule is grieved to see the daily abuses and errours committed in many of this Profession! Chiefly in the Country, of many wicked wretches, not only men but infinite Petticote Surgeons, that swarme in every Towne, Parish, and for the most part in every Village: that take on them to practise this worthy Facultie; having neither conscience, learning, art, nor feare of God; nor never had good Tutor to instruct them. Yet like blind Bayards boldly adventure on that precious subject of Chyrurgerie; promising to performe, and cure all things that come under their unfortunate hands: yet neither know method nor any meanes rightly to use for to cure it; but for a shew to get money, they will apply some thing be it right or wrong they make little care; they will be sure to get by the bargain. But for the care and love that I have of those that are trained up (under the true and worthy Professors of this needfull and worthy

thy profession) that they should be such as the World expects; and seeing they daily see the use of the practicke part at the hands of their worthy Masters, so I admonish them all to be very carefull to use all meanes possible to attaine the theoricke part of their Faculty, and to be very well seene therein; that they may persevere with the light of true knowledge in that Art, to guide them the perfect way or path of perfection. For he that worketh without the perfect rules of the theoricke parts of this Art, doth worke but as a blind man that caryeth a Picture: cutting sometimes too much, sometimes too little, as well, where hee should not, as where hee should, and so marres all. Wherefore for the better instruction of the younger sort that intend to follow and practice this needfull and worthy Faculty; I have set forth these brieve instructions, for their better memory: as a Load-stone to draw them from one degree to another, both in the parts theoricke and practick, with many other needfull passages, to be known of them, for their further good herein, with a brieve tract of Anatomy thereto annexed, all in analised Tables, in the which if they will diligently bestow a little labour, and study therein, I thinke they shall learne more in one mouth, then they shall doe in five, in any other, formerly written in our vulgar tongue, and if they desire further knowledge herein, they may find many great Volumes written at large concerning all those things (that are herein touched, but in brieve) for their further satisfaction. Meane time accept my love, and zeale herein towards the true professors hereof, and the good of my Country; and having this collection, I have been intreated by divers of my good Friends, to publish it: and for the benefit of others I am very willing to bestow it gratis; for the good of many: and shall be ready if this be well accepted, to set forth divers other things worthy observation; although

it

it have been and will be something troublesome to mine
old yeares, being now 81 and six moneths. Yet willing to
labour to doe good to posterity, and to give my best di-
rections to any that endeavour to doe good in the feare of
God. For which cause I doe here put forth this Introdu-
ction to the publick view of all; hoping that the judi-
cious, will herein censure the best, and herein accept my
good meaning in setting it forth: weighing the imbecility
of old age, from whom none must expect to have a thing
so exactly done, as in the flourishing yeares and vigour of
riper wits. Therefore I hope you will censure all the best
way, and accept it as friendly, as I bestow it faithfully and
lovingly; seeing that it commeth from a minde which
much regardeth your company, though acquainted with
few: yet I desire, and wish much happinesse, deepe know-
ledge; perfect ability in your Faculty, in all the Brethren
of the whole Society: with my hearty Prayers unto Al-
mighty God, that they may all receive as much fruit
by the reading of this Introduction, as I hoped
they would do when I penned it. And so
with my love I salute you all, and
commend you to Gods
blessed prote-
ction.

Valete in Christo.

Nec pudet vivere.

Nec piget mori.



TO THE READER.



Entle Reader, I doe not write to fill thy
fancies with fables or fruitlesse lines
to fill papers, but I present unto thee a
fruitfull garden full of comfortable
flowes. I consider we that live in this
iron age, (where so much impiety o-
verwhelmeth the world, being so full
fraught with an inundant deluge, or
overwhelming flood of malice and disdain) that men goe to
hard edge one with another, must not care for the reproachfull
taunts of envious snarlers, which wicked impes in these our
dayes, swarme so abundantly, that few professions are free of
such wretches, whose like in former ages was never seene; with
such diabolicall devices, as impudent boasting, disdainfull mock-
ing, complainers, false accusers, dissembling hypocrites, being
part of the errours of that brood of sycophants of this age; which
declare their base low prized conceits, ever shewing themselves
squint eyed in all good things; who out of malicious, poisoned,
and cankered disdain, seeke ever to abuse such as meane well:
for who is more wicked than those which oppose themselves a-
gainst vertue, finding fault with others, yet doe no good them-
selves? like the dog in the manger, which will neither eate hay
himselfe, nor suffer the horse to eate: but I wish all such as seeke
the advancement of Gods glory, and their Countries good, neuer
to be dismayed of such spitefull wretches. If the heathen held

2 To the Reader.

it odious to conceale any thing that might either preserve health, or cure diseases; then how vile may we account those, that make shew to be religious Christians, to omit it, nay, not onely so, but doe use all their endeavours to hinder such as desire to performe it. A lover of the truth ought to hide nothing secret, that hee hath found out for health, saith Hippo, and Galen, vide Gal. de Compos. but to reveale it to Gods glory, and the good of the publike weale: wherefore forasmuch as every man is bound by the lawes of God and nature, to live under the title of some honest and godly calling, and therein to endeavour himselfe to the uttermost of his power, so farre forth as God shall enable him, wherein he must above all, remember that he study and labour to advance in all his attempts and actions, first the glory of God, and then the good of his Country and Common-weale, which duty is not performed by such as do omit, either to reveale, or otherwise leave behinde them in writing, such secrets as God hath bestowed upon them, for the advancement of his glory, and to leave it to posterity, but the envious sect I thinke are drenched in the forgetfull hellish lake of frozen oblivion, out of whose peevish braines no good can be expected, and small comfort had, but rather a scoffe or a frumpe. ¶ I speake it with griefe of conscience, to thinke that there should bee such a frozen hearted crew of godlesse caitiffes, infected with that incurable poyson, unworthy the name of Christians, having their conscience (if any) seared up with a hot yron, that nothing can open it, not considering that he which hath the meanes and doth not cherish, shall with the hider of his talent perishe: these neither love God in his mercy, nor fear him in his justice, therefore not excusable in the day of vengeance, odious to God and christian charity, who with restless rage doe manifest their godlesse mindes, holding nothing tollerable, but what they like and allow. In what they loathe, every mite is made a monster, every trifle a trespassse, and every Gnat a Cammell; so untunable is it to their ugly eares. I thinke these persons lovingly linke in league with the devill, having obstinate wils, and barren fruitlesse hearts, sencelesse, except in things that feed their filthy fancies, onely they swell with intollerable pride and envy; they live Foxe-like, these participate not with that worthy renowned Knight, Sir Philip Sidney, who said, love them

them that doe some good, because there be many that doe none at all: let such take heed that they perish not with such as hide their talent, therefore according to my bounden duty herein (with that poore myte which God hath indued me withall) I doe here leaue some fruits of my labours to posterity. Wee reade that the poore Widdowes myte, was more accepted because she gave all, then the great gifts that were given by the mighty ones out of their superfluities. Alexander accepted a cup of cold water at the hands of a begger, so doe I bestow these rude lines, as a token of my love, not ambitiously for vaine glory, or as one that goeth about to instruct the learned, but the ignorant, nor to impair the credit of any good meaning professor of this worthy faculty, for (God knoweth) I love and reverence them, and although this worke be to me very tedious and toyle some in this mine old age, yet will I not deny the importunate request of my faithfull loving friends in satisfying their desire herein. Furthermore for my part, I hold it neither fit nor lawfull for every ignorant person that practiseth Chirurgery, being unskilfull in that deep thrise worthy learned faculty of Physicke, to undertake, or once offer to give inward medicines to any Patient, without the counsell of the learned Physitian: let them consider how pretious the subject is on which they worke, (viz. the body of man) being the image of God: yet many of these homicides (chiefly in the Country) having neither feare of God, learning, art, nor honesty, doe daily like brazenfaced monsters, boldly adventure on all the parts of physicke, wherein they have no skill, to the great dishonour of God, the utter ruine and spoyle of their unfortunate Patients, and infamy to both these worthy faculties, being as unfit thereto, as the Asse to play on the Harpe: which carelesse crue of abusers deserve sharpe punishment, as deceitfull malefactors and murderers. A most lamentable thing that it should be suffered: and here for the avoyding of tedious circumstances, I doe abreviate my speeches, discoursing no further, till a more fit opportunity be offered.

Vale in Christo.

4
The whole art of Chirurgery both theoricke and practicke, is accomplished by the exact knowledge
and perfect operation of these fixe things in generall following: as to know,

- 1 what } a Surgeon } is
2 } Surgery }
- 3 the } subject of surgery.
- 4 the next way to learne this art.
- 5 conditions are required in a Surgeon.
- 6 } 1 } medicinals
7 Instru- } both }
8 ments be fit } 2 } manuals.
- 9 what } 7 } ever to carry with him
- 10 } 8 } medicines ever to have in readinesse,
- 11 } 9 } method is best to use,
- 12 } 10 } conditions the Patient should have,
- 13 } 11 } in how many things the contemplation of the Surgeon doe consist,
- 14 the fixe things to consider before you take charge,
- 15 that the operations of the Surgeon ingeneral are but 3
- 2 That this art is generally divided into two parts, i. } 1 Theorica, learning,
2 Practica, practice.
- 3 That the Surgeon worketh generally upon five indispositions against nature, as } 1 Tumors against nature,
2 Wounds,
3 Vlcers,
4 Fractures,
5 Dislocations.
- 4 That the Surgeon accomplisheth his intent generally by 3 things, as by } 1 taking away } things } 1 hurtfull,
2 joyning } 2 divided,
3 reducing } 3 displaced.
- 5 That the Surgeon taketh his indications curative generally of 3 things, as of things } 1 naturall to preserve } the.
2 not naturall to restore with }
3 against nature to destroy }
- 6 That the 3 operations above said are accomplished generally by these two instruments or means, as } 1 medicinals } binde
2 manuals } which do } loose
either } alter the property.

Briefe answers to all the aforesaid questions, and first to the thirteen principall points
aforesaid, as to know that

- 1 A Surgeon is nature's servant to helpe nature in things pertaining to surgery.
- 2 Surgery is both art and science.
- 3 The subject of surgery is mans body being sore, &c.
- 4 The next way to learne this faculty, is to begin at things generall, and so come to particulars.
- 5 The conditions required in the Surgeon are generally 2. i. to be
- 6 his instruments
- 7
- 8 Medicines ever to have in readinesse are generally 6. i.e
- 9 The best method to observe is general-ly to note well the
- 10 The conditions required of the Patient, are generally 3 i.e. to
- 11 The contemplation of surgery do consist generally in the perfect knowledge of things,
- 12 He should observe before hee undertake any cure, generally fixe things, i.
- 13 The operations of the Surgeon are generally but three, as are before mentioned.
- 1 vertuous & religious
- 2 expert in his prof. both
- 1 theoretic
- 2 practice
- 6 generally are but two, i.
- 7 ever fit to carry with him are 6. i.
- 1 restrictives to stop
- 2 *Basilicon* to cause matter,
- 3 *Apostolorum* to cleanse,
- 4 *Surinum* to incarnate flesh.
- 5 *Album* to cease dolour and heat,
- 6 *Desiccativum rubrum* to dry and skin
- 1 disease, cause and symptomes,
- next way
- to cure it
- 1 speedily,
- 2 surely,
- 3 not to make false promises for mony, & promise no more then may
- 1 hope
- 2 obey
- 3 endure
- 1 assurance (be performd,
- 2 diligence,
- 3 patience.
- 1 natural,
- 2 not natural,
- 3 against nature.
- 1 whether lawfull before 1 God, 2 Man.
- 2 temperature of the 1 Body, 2 Members,
- 3 the sicknesse
- 1 and nature thereof,
- 2 if curable or not,
- 4
- 5 medicines proper for the disease,
- 6 right way of application.
- 1 2 3
- The

The two
generall
parts of this
art follow,

1 *Theorica*,
.i. the learned part by
rules, shewing
the perfect waies
to worke
herein, gotten
by reading, &c.
being Science, and is
divided generally into
four parts,
as things

1 natural
being 7.

as

2 not natural, being 6. as

3 against nature being 3.
as the

4 Iudicall, as
to judge of
diseases, what

1 Elements,
2 Temperaments or Complexions,

3 Humours,

4 Members,

5 Powers or vertues,

6 Operations of those vertues,

7 Spirits.

1 Ayre,

2 Meat and drinke,

3 Sleepe and watch,

4 Fulnesse and emptinesse,

5 Moving and rest,

6 Affections of the minde.

1 Disease,

2 Cause of the disease,

3 Accidents that follow the disease

1 they be,

2 nature they be of,

3 cure or not, and the reason why
they may or may not be cured,

4 medicines and method is best.

2 *Practica*,
.i. practice
shewing
how to order, prepare,
and to
work with
the hand
according
to the pre-
cepts of the
theoricke,

done by
these three
meanes, as
by

1 Dyet, or the right use of the 6 thing, not natural above said,

in { 1 health to preserve with things like,
2 diseases to cure with contraries.

medicines, which is in two { 1 inwards,
2 outwards.

forts used, either

3 Manuall operation, or
hand-working, as by

1 Incision,

2 Stitching,

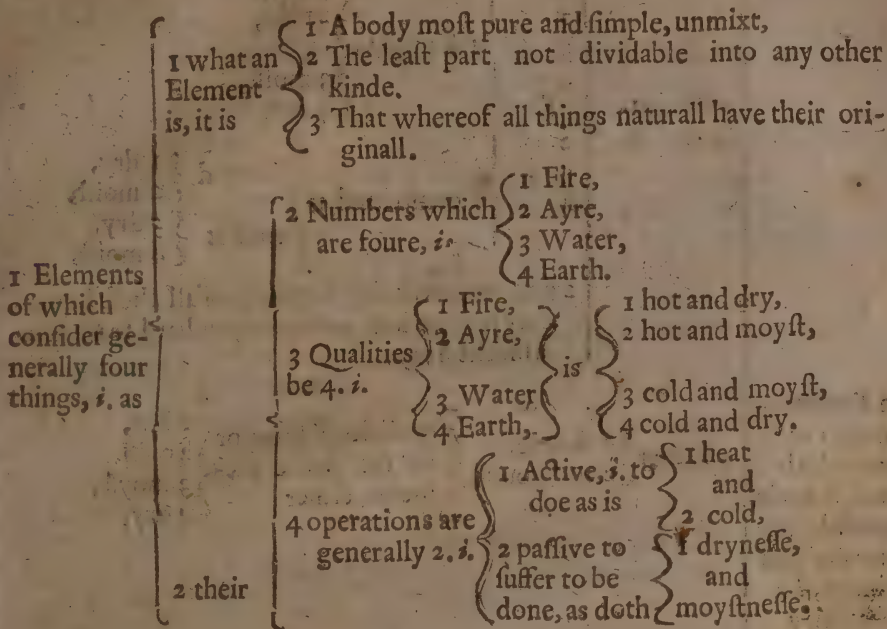
3 Rowling.

4 Reducing,

5 Cauterizing, &c.

Now

Now followeth the tract of the part *Physiologia*, or the seven things naturall aforesaid, as they lye in order.



Note that these two active qualities of heat and cold, do work into the two passive qualities or drynesse and moyftnesse to alter them.

2 Temper

1 generally 2. 3. { 1 well
2 evill } tempered,
 { 1 hot,
2 cold,
3 moist,
4 dry,
 2 Particu- 1 simple, as
larly 9. { 1 four
2
3
4 } 2 compound, as { hot and { 1 dry,
2 moist,
3 dry,
4 moist,
 2 one temperate by Equalitie of all these in perfect proportion, *rara Avis*, as hard to finde as a blacke Swan.

2 Temperaments of complexions, wherein consider generally four things, *i.e.* that they are

3 Either { 1 simple, { qualities of some or { 1 hot,
2 compound, { all the foure Elements, either { 2 cold,
3 moist,
4 dry,

4 To no end knowne by the differences of temperatures, if wee know them not by their signes also: for the which reade and consider well those rules, which are set downe by *Levine Lemnie*, written in his booke called the *Touchstone of Complexions*, where you may be sufficiently instructed, which in this place is too tedious to relate at this time,

- 1 Naturall being 4.as { 1 Bloud,
2 Choler,
3 Flegme,
4 Melancholy, } Naturall and profitable;
- 1 Bloud being either { too { 1 thiane, } by { 1 heat,
2 thicke, } { 2 cold,
2 adust & { 1 subtile, } parts { 1 choler,
so the { 2 grosse, } become { 2 melācholy
3 distempered by mix- { 1 choler,
ing of other humors, } 2 flegme,
as of { 3 melancholy, &c.
- 2 Choler eyther { 1 Vitiline, like yolks of egges,
2 Eruginous, like verdegresse,
3 Prasslyne, like juyce of hearbs,
4 Azure or blew.
- 3 Humours be generally two, i. { 2 Vnnaturall, and are of divers sorts, as
- { 1 Vitria, like melted glasse,
3 Flegme { 2 Acide, fowre like vinegar,
eyther { 3 Salt, like brine,
4 Gypsum, like white mortar.
4 Melancholy being of two { 1 blood,
sorts eyther of brent { 2 choler, and is the worst,

Note that of these three things a- { as { 1 Elements,
fore said, i. { 2 Temperaments, and { all the members of the
3 humours, } body are made.

4 Mem-

		1 Bones,	
		2 Cartilages or gristles,	
		3 Ligaments,	
		4 Veines,	
		5 Arteries or heart pypes,	
		6 Nerves or synewes,	
		7 Cords or tendons,	
		8 Panicles or felmes,	
		9 Simple flesh,	
		10 Fat,	
		11 Skinne,	
		in all these consider these	
		four things, i. their	
		1 substance,	
		2 use or office,	
		3 temperatures,	
		4 utilities.	
		1 Head,	
		2 Heart,	
		3 Liver,	
		4 Lungs,	
		5 Legs,	
		6 Armes,	
		7 Hands, &c.	
		1 Braine,	
		2 Heart,	
		3 Liver,	
		4 Testicles or stones,	
		1 Principals being 4. as the	
		2 serving	
		the prin-	
		cipals are	
		4. as the	
		1 veines,	
		2 arteries,	
		3 nerves,	
		4 perma-	
		tick vessels.	
		to car-	
		ry the	
		spirit	
		1 naturall,	
		2 vitall,	
		3 animall	
		4 sperme	
		or feede.	
		3 Proper of themselves and	
		others, as the	
		1 Belly,	
		2 Kidneyes,	
		3 Matrix, &c.	
		4 Excrementall and not	
		proper, as	
		1 Hayre,	
		2 Nayles,	
		5 Neither governed,	
		nor doe governe o-	
		thers, as are the	
		Bones,	
		Gristles,	
		Glandles,	
		Fat,	
		Simple flesh, &c.	

1 Simple,
being 11.
as

4 Members
are general-
ly two, i.

2 Com-
pound,
as are
the

Whole o-
ther di-
versities
are gene-
rally five,
whereof
some are

1 Animall, whose actions generally are double, i.

1 sensitive being also double, as,

1 Externall or outwards, as,

1 Seeing,
2 Hearing,
3 Smelling,
4 Tasting,
5 Touching,

and led the five senses.

2 Intern. or inward, called the vertue principal or comon sense as

1 imaginatio,
2 reason,
3 remembrance.

2 Motive done by the sinewes and muscles, being their instruments of voluntarie motion: all these proceed from the braine by the nerves.

1 have two motions, as

1 Active to dilate the heart and Arteries, as in

1 joy,
2 hope,
3 mirth, &c.

2 Passive, the heart and arteries, and to binde them, as in

1 care,
2 feare,
3 sadness,
4 sorrow,
5 revenge,
6 melancholy, &c.

5 Of the powers, vertues, or faculties, being three, of which proceedeth the actions, being the

2 vitall, which

proceedeth from the heart by the arteries, and serveth to carry the spirit vital & lively heat, to all the members, which arteries or heart pipes do spring from the heart.

1 proceeding from the liver, sending nourishment to all parts of the body by the veins that grow out of the liver

2 hence proceed the four naturall vertues, i. as

1 attractive,
2 retentive,
3 digestive,
4 expulsive,

wrought by

1 heat, } & drith,
2 cold, }
3 heat, } & moy-
4 cold, } sture.

3 naturall,

those four vertues doe their operations thus by degrees one after another, i. as

1 attraction is made,
2 retention til the digestive vertue have altered it fit,
3 digestion to alter the property by heat, as aliment into Chyle, Chyle into blood, and blood into flesh, &c.
4 expulsio to expel & cast out the excre.&c

by this faculty we doe

1 nourish our bodies,
2 increase and grow,
3 ingender more of the kinde, &c.

The

Order of the operations done by the foresaid three vertues.

1 Ani- mall moveth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Apprehension, 2 Fantasie, 3 Imagination, 4 Opinion, 5 Consent, &c. 	} in the two former ventricles of the braine.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Iudgement, 2 Esteeme, 3 Reason, 4 Resolution, 5 Disposing, 6 To discern, 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Remembrance, 2 Knowledge, 3 Calling to minde 	} in the middle ventricle of the braine.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Mirth, 2 Ioy, 3 Hope, 4 Trust, 5 Humanity, 6 Victory, 7 Glory, 	
6 The ver- tue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8 Boldnesse, 9 Mercy, 10 Feare, 11 Sadnesse, 12 Despaire, 13 Envy, 14 Hatred, 15 Anger, 16 Mildnesse, 17 Stubborneffe, 	} by vitall heat stir- red up in us either
2 Vitall moveth,		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Altereth 2 joyneth. 3 formeth. 4 ingendreth. 5 nourisheth. 6 increaseth. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 moderate, 2 immoderat
3 Natu- rall, mo- veth, and		
<p>These actions proceed from the faculty or vertue, being cause of the action, & not contrary, the action is not cause of the faculty, for the actions are certaine movings and affections as abovesaid, stirred up by those three vertues or faculties, &c.</p>		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 animall, 2 vitall, 3 naturall,

The seventh are Spirits proceeding from the three vertues aforesaid.

1 An ayrie } 1 subtle,
substance, } 2 stirring the powers to performe the office and
operations.

2 Bred of the most pure and thinne parts or vapours of the
bloud and humours sent to each part of the body, whereby
each member may doe his office. (feeling,

3 Principally, } seated, } 1 animall, } in the } 1 brain, } 1 moving &
} 2 vitall, } 2 heart, } 2 heat & life,
} 3 naturall, } 3 liver, } 3 nourishing,

4 } 4 sent from those } 1 animall, } by the } 1 nerves,
fourre principall } 2 vitall, } 2 arteries,
members to all } 3 naturall, } 3 veynes.
parts of the body }
} the

Spirits,
wherein
consider
these five
things,
which are

5 As a Prince doe move his Councell, and the Councell the sub-
jects, so every one according to his vocation as it is appoin-
ted by nature, so that every inferiour must be ready to serve
his superiour.

Remember diligently, seeke ever to preserve these seven
things naturall aforesaid, by the right use of the fixe things not
naturall, following.

note that } 1 preserve health, } by things } 1 like } in quali-
we } 2 cure diseases, } 2 contrary } ty.

1 Vitall, is ingendred of the vapour of the vital bloud
in the heart and arteries.

Note the spirit } 2 Animall, is ingendred of the spirit vitall, carried up
to the head by the arteries, and there more disge-
sted, for which purpose nature hath the *Rete mira-*
bile in the braine, as a manifest changeable maze.

3 Naturall, infuseth and breatheth its nutritive va-
pours and spirits to nourish the parts of the body.

Also in these seven things naturall, consider these nine things
following, whether you meant to preserve health, or to cure
diseases.

Of the nine things that are to be considered in things naturall.

- 1 Strength of the patient, if that faile, medicine is used in vaine,
 2 Complexion, which must be countergerded, although it be evill, as a thing of custome, for custome is like another nature.
- 3 Members { whether { 1 simple, } 1 principall or } noble,
 { 1 compound, } 2 serving to the }
 { 3 organick, as } 3 not able at all }
 { 4 sensible, } because { 1 eye cannot endure so }
 { 5 insensible, } 1 the { strong a medicine as the }
 { 2 whose form } 1 magnitude, { flesh, &c. }
 { or figure may } 2 number, { 2 nerve cannot endure so }
 { be unfit in } 3 figure, { strong a medicine as the }
 { 4 situation, &c. } 4 situation, &c. { lygament, &c. }
- 4 Habit, i. a body { 1 fat and fleshy,
 either { 2 leane,
 { 3 delicate,
 { 4 rusticke, &c.
- 5 Age, for often youth is curable, when the aged cannot in the like case, and the strong sooner than the weak, &c.
- 6 Sexe or { 1 Eunuchs, } cannot endure medicines so strong as men.
 kinde { 2 Women, } have bodies { 1 weaker, } then men of like temp
 for { 3 Children, } 2 moister, } perament.
 { 3 foster, }
- 7 Time of { 1 yeare, for some medicines are fit in the Spring, and others in }
 the { 2 Day to observe order. } other seasons in the like disease, used, i. A.
 { 3 Disease as { 1 beginning, } every one must have medicines }
 { 2 augmentation, } according to the time: where }
 { 3 state, } the time is unknowne, the cure }
 { 4 declination, } is unknowne.
- 8 Re- { 1 The order of cure must differ according to the region.
 gion, { 2 hot, } cause { 1 subtile & thin, } their { 1 coolers to thicken it }
 { 3 cold, } humor, { 2 grosse & thick } use, { 2 heaters to make it thin }
 { 1 must be observed as the proper temperature, }
- 9 Custome { 1 citizens,
 as { 2 courtiers,
 { 3 easie livers, } must be used according to their custome
 { 4 rustickes,
 { 5 cargers,
 { 2 brings proper } Peisan,
 { ties, example if } Apples,
 { they eat or } Milke,
 { drinke either } Cheese,
 { Partrich, &c. } either { 1 vomit,
 { } they { 2 scowre,
 { } be very sicke there-
 { } with.

Things annexed to things naturall, are foure, fit to be considered.

1 Ages be generally, as from the	1 birth to 25	all which time the body	1 groweth,	& is	1 sanguine,
	2 25 to 40.		2 is in perfect growth,		2 cholericke,
	3 40 to 60.		3 beginneth to decrease		3 melancholicke.
	4 60 to the end of life,	1 accidentally cold & moist 2 naturally cold & dry,	diminishing the strength of the body, and all the powers and faculties thereof.		
2 Colour, and is in two sorts observed of the	1 body	1 inward,	according to the	humours abounding,	
	caused	2.			
	two	2 outward			
	waies,	in two			
These foure are	1.	sorts, 1.	hair signifieth,	1 either abundance of 2 too much heat, not adust, 3 excesse of melancholy, 4 lack of naturall heat, caused of putrified flegme.	
	2 here be generally	1 blacke,			
	4 sorts, 1.	2 red,			
		3 gray,			
3 Figure or habitude of body, as		4 white,	then other kindes of the same complexion, as the male is hotter then the female,	1 cold and dry, soone waxe old. 2 hot and moist, are long yong and lusty.	
4 Diversity of kindes are generally 3 i. the	1 male is hotter,	Epafroditus is	as those		
	2 female is colder				
Age must not be accounted according to the number of years, but rather after the temperature of the body, for some are	1 old at 40.				
	2 yong at 60.				

Now

Now of the second part of the Theoricke, called Hygiēna, or res non naturales,

i. things not naturall, being fixe, as followeth in order, as

- | | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|---|
| | 1 | The temperature of its owne nature is hot and moist. | } to our bodies. | |
| | 2 | Difference is of
two sorts, i. } 1 good and temperate
} 2 evill and distemperate | | |
| 3 qualitie is altered by three things, i. by the | 1 | Region } 1 well }
either } 2 evill } | } tempered. | |
| | 2 | winds being foure, as | | 1 East is hot and dry attractive,
2 West, cold and moist expulsive,
3 South, hot & moist putrificative,
4 North, cold and dry retentive. |
| | 3 | wind is the body and spirits altered. | | |
| 4 Situation of the place, as | 1 | stony, cold, } and dry | } and moist, | |
| | 2 | sandy, hot, } | | |
| | 3 | marish, cold, } | | |
| | 4 | woody, } hot | | |
| | 5 | fatty, } | | |
| 1 Ayre that doe environ us, in which consider fixe things, i. the | 1 | qualitie in three sorts, i. by the | 1 region,
2 windes,
3 situation of the place. | |
| | 2 | 1 grosse and thicke, 2 pure and cleere, | 1 cloudy or troublly is worst, make 1 body fat and strong, | |
| | 3 | sub-stance, 2 pure and cleere, | 2 wit dull and slow. | |
| | 4 | 1 thinne is best, 2 makes 1 lively and nimble, | 2 sharpe wits, | |
| | 5 | sudden change, for nature cannot away with sudden changes. | | |
| 6 Vtilities are thele, it | 1 | ingendereth the spirit animall, | | |
| | 2 | is the matter of our respiration, | | |
| | 3 | Author of } 1 life
} 2 diseases
} 3 death | } to mortall men. | |

- 1 quantitie must be according to the
- 2 qualitie either
- 3 Complexion of the eater, &c.
- 1 are either
- 2 nourish
- 3 make juice either
- 4 be
- 3 custome
- 1 eat
- 4 order
- 2 Drinke
- 5 Time in it observe three things
- i. time of the
- 6 Age
- 1 children should
- 2 young men
- 3 Old folks
- 1 eat meat hot and moist moderately,
- 2 drinke no wine it hurts them.
- 3 eat Meats
- 1 cold
- 2 moist
- 3 drinke little Wine,
- 4 use all these moderately, fit to the
- 1 make the humours thin,
- 2 purge and cleanse the blood by urine.
- 1 grosse and hard
- 2 fine and easie
- of digestion.
- 1 hot,
- 2 cold,
- 3 dry,
- 4 moist.
- moderate, or immoderate.
- 1 hot,
- 2 cold,
- 3 dry,
- 4 moist,
- 1 much,
- 2 little.
- 1 grosse and thick,
- 2 watry and thin,
- 3 meane and temperate;
- 1 good,
- 2 evill.
- 1 in feeding must be well regarded,
- 2 it is like another nature,
- 3 makes bad meats by use better to some, than better meats,
- 4 of such meats and drinks as best like the eater, are oft best,
- 5 if it must needs be left, doe it by little, in health, if it may be.
- 1 except it be loose,
- 2 as
- 1 broth,
- 2 milke,
- 3 reare Egges,
- 4 all that properly loose
- 2 be stiptick if you will bind a loose belly.
- 1 slippery meats first lest they hastily draw downe other meats undigested.
- 2 restrictives, lest they let the descending of other meats.
- 1 not till some thing be eaten at meales,
- 2 the strongest first, and smallest after,
- 3 moderately helps
- 1 digestion.
- 2 to mingle the meat,
- 3 the meat the better
- 4 to passe its juyce
- 1 Liver,
- 2 Veines,
- 3 Arteries, &c.
- 4 Parts for to nourish.
- 1 age,
- 2 years,
- 3 day
- as in my golden Key you may observe.
- eat meat hot and moist moderately,
- drinke no wine it hurts them.
- eat Meats
- 1 cold
- 2 moist
- drinke little Wine,
- use all these moderately, fit to the
- make the humours thin,
- purge and cleanse the blood by urine.

3. Repletion or fulnesse in it consider generally these eight things in the

- 1 substance it is either
 - 1 aliment } 1 profitable,
 - either } 2 hurtfull,
 - 2 spirits be- } 1 grosse and thicke,
 - ing either } 2 thin, subtle and pure,
 - 3 humours } 1 good,
 - either } 2 bad.
 - 4 Excrements being divers.
- 2 kinds are in 2 sorts, i. in
 - 1 Aliment, and is also in two } 1 *vasa*,
 - quantitie and in } sorts, as *sacietas quoad* } 2 *vires*.
 - 2 sorts, i. } 1 *Plenitudo*, i. when all the hu-
 - of } 2 humours } mours abound } 1 Veines,
 - and is in 2 } equally in the } 2 Arteries.
 - sorts, i. of } 1 *Cacochymia*, i. when one humour
 - alone about- } 1 Choler,
 - deth as } 2 Flegme,
 - 3 Melancholy, &c.
 - 2 qualitie the } 1 hotter,
 - humours be- } 2 colder,
 - ing either } 3 thicker,
 - 4 thinner, } then is fit and are then
 - 5 salt, } called also *Cacochymia*.
 - 6 lowre, &c.
- 3 Differences
 - 1 universall, } 1 all the body,
 - 2 particular. } 2 some part or member.
- 4 Place is divers, according to the matter offending, be it
 - 1 aliment,
 - 2 spirits,
 - 3 humours,
 - 4 excrements.
- 5 cause is either
 - 1 general, } 1 meats being } 1 in the way of digestion.
 - as of the body } 2 utterly forsaken of naturall
 - 2 humours being } heat, and so doe corrupt.
 - either } 1 *Plenitudo*,
 - 2 particular, i. either of } 2 *Cacochymia*.
 - 1 Spirits,
 - 2 Excrements.
- 6 Signes are according to the cause and diversitie of fulnesse.
 - 1 according } 1 matter offending,
 - to the } 2 place offended, &c.
- 7 cure must be
 - 2 fit evacu- } 1 either } 1 generall,
 - ation, &c. } 2 in } 2 particular.
 - 1 *Plenitudo* by bleeding, &c.
 - 2 *Cacochymia*, by purges, &c.
- 8 accidents are divers according to the
 - 1 cause,
 - 2 place wherein it is contained, &c.

Now of Inanition or Emptinesse.

- 3 Inanition,
2. Empti-
nesse, in it
consider
these fixe
things, i. the
- 1 Definition, it
is { 1 emptinesse
and lacke ei-
ther of { 1 aliment,
2 spirit,
3 humour naturall, &c.
2 a diminishing or let of any { 1 generall,
of those eyther { 2 particular.
- 2 kinds { 1 generall, { where { 1 all the body { waxeth thin &
are ei- { 2 particular, { either { 2 some parti- { weake, slender
ther { { { cular part, { and empty.
- 3 Differences are { 1 universall in all { the body.
generally two, i. { 2 particular in some part of {
- 4 causes are
either by { 1 nature, the body or member so made,
2 Art so done, i. by { 1 purging,
3 accident { 2 bleeding,
as either by { 3 sweating, &c.
{ 1 obstruction ei- { 1 vitall heat,
ther stopping the { of { 2 nutritive, &c.
passage { by excrement, &c.
2 a fluxe { 1 washing the naturall sub-
either { stance, &c.
{ 2 exhibiting the juyce nutritive,
or the spirits from the place.
- 5 Signes are Atrophia, { 1 wasting { of the body or
which is a { 2 consuming { part, &c.
- 6 Cure is by { Removing the cause, i. A.
{ 2 restoring the lost substance, &c. (if it may bee
done.)

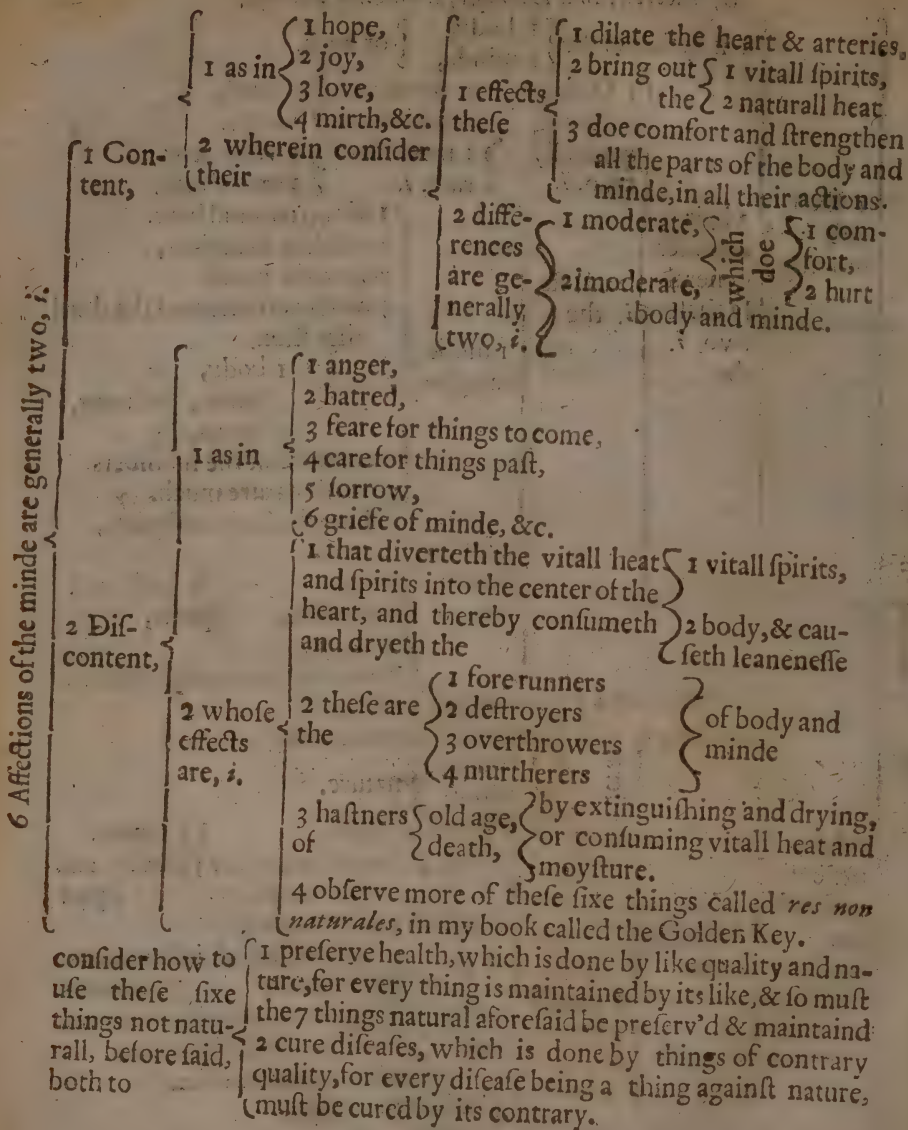
Of sleepe and watch.

- 1 what it is } 1 sleep is { rest and } 1 vertue animall, i. } 1 fence,
 { quietnesse } 2 body and minde, } and
 { of the } 3 spirits. } 2 motion.
 { 2 the image of death,
 { 3 Deaths eldest brother, saith *Gal. m.*
- 2 the cause { 1 a sweet vapour of nourishment sent up to the braine,
 { 2 the coldnes of the brain } 1 close the conduits of the nerves
 { that turns those vapors to } 2 stop the waies } 1 fence,
 { humour which } of the } 2 spirits,
 { 3 prohibit the spirits.
- 3 times of sleep { 1 day, chiefly after noon, is hurtfull to health, and utter-
 are generally 2. } ly to be disliked for the most part.
- 4 the manner { 1 long, } according { 1 temperature of the body,
 { 2 short, } to the } 2 disease and time of it,
 { 3 meane, } 3 custome.
- 5 the differences are { 1 moderate, } whose effects are shewed in
 generally two, i. the } 2 immoderate, } my golden key.
- 6 and watch { 1 fitly used, comfort much,
 the utilities, }
 these two }
 being { 2 moderately }
 { used, they } 1 refresh { 1 the memory and al the senses
 { 2 chiefly } 1 spirits,
 { 2 quicken and refresh the spirits,
 { 3 helpe digestion,
 { expell excrements, &c.
 { 1 makes giddy braines,
 { 2 ingenders rheume,
 { 3 postmes,
 { 4 troubles the spirits,
 { 5 causes rawnesse and crudities,
 { 6 idle braines and idiots, &c.
- 7 or watch the }
 Hurts of either }
 of these abused }
 as immoderate, }
 { 1 dulleth the senses,
 { 2 cause much superfluous excrements,
 { 3 makes grosse spirits } 1 old folkes,
 { in } 2 children,
 { 4 it retaines excrements,
 { 5 it fills the braines with crudities.
- Looke more of these in my Golden Key.

Of Exercise and Idlenesse, i. moving and rest.

5 Moving and rest.	1 Exercise, i. moving,	2 in it consider generally these two, i. the	2 effects, i. the	1 moderate, doe	2 immoderate doe	1 is eyther of the	1 body,	2 minde,	} or both.																																							
						1 Differences being generally two, i.	1 moderate,	1 much,																																								
									2 neither too	2 little.																																						
											2 immoderate, i.	1 vehement,																																				
													2 excessively.																																			
														1 stir up naturall heat,																																		
															2 quicken the spirits,																																	
																3 open the pores,																																
																	4 wast excrements of the third digestion,																															
																		5 make the	1 body,	2 spirits,	3 fences,	} strong,																										
6 comfort all the members,																																																
	7 profit nature much.																																															
		1 hurt the body and parts,																																														
			2 wast	3 dry	4 consume	5 weary	6 overthrow natures actions.	} the body and spirits,																																								
									1 Differences be two, i.	1 moderate, not excessive,	2 immoderate and excessive.																																					
												1 comfort	2 refresh	} nature.																																		
															3 maintaine health,								4 fortifie & strengthen al the	1 fences,	2 body and (parts,																							
																1 dulleth the										1 minde,	2 fences,	3 principall instruments,	1 cruditi	2 plenty of evil	3 and cold sicknesses,	2 infinite infirmities.	3 hasteneth old age,	4 causeth deformity.														
																	2 cau- seth																		1 great	1 humors,	2 excrem.											
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		2 excessive																																												2 cau- seth	1 great	1 humors,
			2 excessive	2 cau- seth	1 great	1 humors,	2 excrem.																																									
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Affections of the minde are generally of two sorts.



Of

Of the third part called *Pathologia*, i. res contra natura, i. things against nature, being generally three, as followeth.

3 Part. Things against nature are generally 3. i. the	1 disease being of three sorts, i.	intem- pary of the si- milar parts in	1 quantity being either too 2 quality being either too	1 much, 2 little, 1 hot, 2 cold, 3 dry, 4 moist;
3 Part. Things against nature are generally 3. i. the	2 Cause being three, i.	2 evill confirmation, this hurts organicks in	1 figure, 2 number, 3 magnitude, 4 situation.	1 simple and } parts. organick
3 Part. Things against nature are generally 3. i. the	3 Accidents or symptoms	3 solution of unitie in both,	1 outwards, as 2 or by some outward hurt or meanes.	1 wounds, 2 contusions, 3 fractures, 4 dislocations, &c.
3 Part. Things against nature are generally 3. i. the	3 Cause being three, i.	3 Antecedent, i. of evill humors, &c. being either	1 hereditaries, i. bred in the mothers womb, by some infection, &c. from the parents, or weaknesse, or ill forme of some part or member. 2 after the birth by	1 evil dyet, disorder, &c. 2 accident or abuse, &c.
3 Part. Things against nature are generally 3. i. the	3 Cause being three, i.	3 Conjunct, which appeareth after the collection of the matter offensive, in some part or member, & never else, & is ever present in the body or part offended.	1 are called <i>Insulsum</i> , i. a bragge or reproach of the whole body, or part, saith <i>Perimeus Thriverius</i> . 2 doe follow the disease, as the shadow doth the body 3 doe of- fend 3 waies, wherein the actio is either	1 hurting the quality either by vehement 1 the natural heat into inflama- 2 scabs into lepra, &c. 3 depraved or wholly lost.

Of the fourth part called Semotica, i. the judging part or judiciall part;
i. the Prognosticke part.

This fourth
part how to
judge of
diseases.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 they be | 1 hot,
2 cold,
3 simple,
4 compound,
5 infectious or not,
acute or coronicke. |
| 2 nature they be of either | |
| 1 what | 3 danger,
4 cure, } or none like to follow.
5 time of cure long or short.
6 the cause is { 1 to be cured, and by what meanes,
and to prove { 2 not to be cured, and the reason
that it is either { why.
7 medicines in quality & operation are fit to be used. |
| 2 whose judgements are
taken generally of foure
things, i. of the | 1 Disease it selfe,
2 Nature of the part,
3 Symptomes or accidents,
4 Excrements voyded by nature. |

Note that these foure parts aforesaid, are the contemplative parts of this thrice worthy faculty of curing, which ought to be first exactly knowne of any professor herein, before hee enter into the practicke part; for upon these foure pillars, was this worthy art built, and is as necessary to the Artist, as the head to the body: for as the body that hath all other members, and wanteth the head, can doe nothing for want of knowledge, so it is with the Artist that wanteth these foure Theoricke parts, which in him are required: for he is ever ready to mayme, kill, or spoyle his unfortunate Patient, that enters under his hands, sooner than to help or cure him, for lacke of the knowledge of these foure parts afore mentioned.

Of the Therapeutickes, i. the practicke part, being the second generall part of
Chirurgery, of some called the fifth or curative part.

2 Part. Therapeuti- ca, or Pra- ctica, i. pra- ctice.	{	1 sheweth	1 method	} of curing diseases.		
		the	2 manner or way			
		2 is triple,	1 dyet, i. the right use of the 6 things not naturall.		{	1 inwards,
			that is,			2 Pharmacopia, i. the use
		of medicine eyther				
		3 manuell operation, i. hand working.				

Note ever, where one of these three will serve, use no other.

All operations agreeable to the rules of the Theoricke part
aforesaid, which the skilfull Artist must follow effectually in his
practise.

These unfortunate people that seeke to the unskilfull for cure of their
infirmities, may wel be compared to a foolish man, who having a garment
to make, will not put it to a Taylor to do it, but to a Smith or a Carpen-
ter to make it, and though it be not his profession, yet peradventure for
lucre of gaine, he will undertake to dee it, but how well (every man of
judgement may conjecture) but now commonly, most people in these our
dayes, seeme to have more care of making their garments, than the cure
of their maladies. To make a garment, they will looke out the best work-
man, but to cure their infirmities (though it stand on life or limme to be
lost,) they as soone chuse a sillie woman, or an ignorant fellow (chiefly
if they have gotten a little applause of the vulgar) before the learned
and skilfull Artist, and why? because those idle brained wretches that
neither feare the wrath of God, nor make conscience of their waies, will
not onely adventure, but make sure promises to cure any that they take
in hand, though it be impossible to be cured by the art or skill of man; for
how can they foreshew the danger, that know it not, but to get money?
and some thinking to get praise of others for their worke, will undertake
any cure, so bold and impudent are they, yet neither know the disease,
nor any perfect way to cure it, but as the blinde man shot the Crow; but
the more unwise those that employ them, as woful experience daily shew-
eth too much, and were perfect knowledge herein gotten so lightly, as
these Ignorants seeme, then vainly were all those great volumes made,
and so great study employed thereon.

The

The end of this worthy art or faculty.

- promise no more than you may with a good conscience performe, and consider
- 1 That health lyeth not in thy hands to give, therefore promise and performe onely thy painefull diligence and industry.
 - 2 There belongeth to every cure generally, these foure things, i. the
 - 1 Determination of God,
 - 2 Good industry and skill of the Artist,
 - 3 Honest act of the Apothecarie,
 - 4 Obedience and good usage of the Patient.
 - 3 Of these foure parts abovesaid, there is but one in thy hands to use, or two at the most.
 - 4 The end of this worthy art is eyther to
 - 1 preserve, } so farre forth as art and
 - 2 cure, } nature may afford.

*Foure speciall things to be considered of every man that will practise this
famous worthy art of medicine.*

These are
the foure
things to
consider; i.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 First, let your honest manners be equall to your excellent knowledge, therefore be | 1 faithfull
2 true
3 trusty
4 honest,
5 sober
6 comfortable in words,
7 not deceiveable in deeds,
8 ever serving of God, love and pray unto him daily for his grace and assistance, and consider the end wherefore thou art called to use this worthy faculty, it is not onely for thine own gaine, as too too many do now abuse it, but you ought with all diligence to search out the secrets of nature, and endeavour chiefly hereby to stir up Gods glory, shewing his great goodnesse towards us, by comforting and curing the sore, sicke, and diseased people. |
| 2 Before you take charge, foresee these six things, i. whether it be | 1 honest before God and man,
2 profitable to the Patient,
3 easie
4 hard
5 possible,
6 impossible
to be done, and the reasons how and why it may, or may not bee done. |
| 3 to admonish and urge the Patient to observe the three conditions of a Patient, i. to | 1 hope with assurance,
2 obey with diligence,
3 endure with patience, consider also that medicine was not ordained for disorderly persons, saith <i>Hippocrates</i> . |
| 4 There be three causes why you should refuse the cure, i. where the | 1 disease is incurable by its own nature, or the party so weak, that he cannot endure fit remedies.
2 cure of one disease causeth a worse.
3 Patient is disobedient, and wil not observe fit order in all things as is requisite for the cure, for medicine, saith <i>Hippocrates</i> in his Aphorisme, was not ordained for disorderly and disobedient persons. |

E

Brieve

Briefe instructions for the Artift to confider, being called to a Patient, both generally and particularly.

First when
thou feest
the Patient,
confider
well

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2 parti-
cularly
these
eight
things, .i.
to know
perfect-
ly the | 1 generally two things, .i. | 1 done,
2 to be done. |
| | what is | |
| | 1 disease whether
it be eyther a | 1 tumour againſt nature,
2 wound,
3 ulcer,
4 fracture,
5 diſlocation, &c. |
| | 2 kinde, .i. whether | 1 ſimple,
2 compound. |
| | 3 Differences wherein they differ the one from the other. | |
| | 4 cauſes, .i. whether | 1 primitive,
2 antecedent,
3 conjuñct. |
| | 5 Signes, | 1 generall,
2 particular. |
| | 6 Prognostication what is like to follow, .i. | |
| | 7 Accidents that follow the diſeaſe as the ſhadow doth the body. | |
| | 8 cure, in
which
confider
the | 1 perſpe-
ctation, .i. |
| | 1 dyet,
2 preperation of the matter,
3 evacuation,
4 corroboracion,
5 preventing or removing of
accidents,
6 cure at all times,
7 manuall operation. | |
| | 2 inten-
tions fit
to uſe
in | |

Of Tumors in generall being but three.

1 according to nature, as the { 1 balles of the cheeke,
2 brownes of the { 1 armes,
3 muscles, &c. { 2 legges, &c.

2 Aboue nature which { 1 causeth deformity onely,
2 hurteth not the action, use, nor office of the
member, but can doe things without let or hin-
derance.

Tumors in generall be three, i.

1 Humo-
ralis be-
ing ge-
nerally
two, i. { 1 simple { 1 hot be- { 1 Phlegmon, of bloud,
be gene- { ing two, { 2 Erysipilas, of choler.
rally { 2 cold, { 1 Oedema, of flegme,
two, i. { being 2, { 2 Scirrus, of melancholy.
2 Compound {
of many hu- { 1 equall { 1 when all foure humors
mors mixt { when { be equally mixt,
together, be- { 2 two are equally mixt,
ing generally { 2 unequall, as two parts of one, and
two, { but one part of another.

3 against
nature,
are ge-
nerally
three, i.

2 Flatuosus, i. a windy { 1 Timpanites,
tumor of spirits or va- { 2 Priapismus,
pours, as are { 3 Hernia Ventosa, &c.

3 Varicosus is sometimes of { 1 Spirits,
2 humours,
3 both spirits and humours.

Now of the severall branches that spring of the tumors aforesaid.

I Phleg-
monspring-
eth these
ten branch-
e follow-
ing, &c.

2 Erisype-
las, Ipring-
eth these
5 branches
following, i.

3 Oedema,
whose
branches
are nine, as
followeth, *i*

4 Scirrhus,
whose
branches
are ten, as
followeth;

- 1 Phygithlon, i. Emunctory tumors inflamed,
- 2 Bubo, tumor of the groyne, inflamed,
- 3 Phyma, a hot pūsh, as a Fungus,
- 4 Fornuculus, a felon or whitflowe,
- 5 Antrax, a Carbuncle,
- 6 Gargareon, uvula inflamed,
- 7 Paristhma, Tonsilla inflamed,
- 8 Anurisma, an artery delated,
- 9 Gangrena, an inflammation not mortified,
- 10 Sphacelus, mortification confirmed.

1 Herps { 1 Miliaris, }
 { 2 Excedence, } i. pustles that eat.
 { 3 Formica, }

2 Phlictene, blisters,
3 Epinyctides, blew pustles,
4 Hydrea, pustles, & night galls,
5 Dracunculus, crimfon veynes.

- 1 Atheroma, a soft tumor of the head, &c. with matter like oatmeale or pap, without paine.
- 2 Steatoma, with matter like grease, with hardnes, *i.* Napta,
- 3 Meliceris, *i.* great softned, with gravelly hard matter,
- 4 Hydrocele, Hernia aquosa, or humoralis,
- 5 Ascites, a hot dropisie,
- 6 Leucophlegmata, a cold dropisie,
- 7 Chyradis, Scrophulus, the Kings evill,
- 8 Bronchocele, *i.* Bocium, a great tumor about the throat,
- 9 Hydrocephalea, a watry tumor in a childes head.

1 Cancer, *i.* an unequall } 1 Oculutus } with } 1 out } ulcera-
 hard tumor, *i.* of 2 forts, *i.* } 2 Vlceratus } } 2 an } tion,
 2 Elephantiasis lepra, *i.* an univerrall Cancer,
 3 Pfora, dry scabs, itch, and is not lepra.
 4 Enchymoma, contusions, *i.* blacke and blew,
 5 Varices, twolne veynes,
 6 Sarcocoele, Hernia Carnosa, flesh growing to the testicle,
 7 Polypus, spungy flesh growing in the nose,
 8 Verruca, } 1 Acrochordonis, hangs by a threed,
 warts, } 2 Myrmecia, broad, alow, sharpe, above,
 9 Cornua, } Corus and hard } 1 feet, }
 10 Calbo, } Callus on } 2 hands, } with labour.

5 Flatus as is before mentioned with many more.

From

6 Varico-
sus, whose
branches
are four-
teen, i. as

- | | | |
|----|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1 | Vitilig, i. morpew, | |
| 2 | Exanthemata, i. small poxe or meafels, | |
| 3 | Parotidès, tumors behind the eares, | |
| 4 | Mentagra, i. scabs on the chin, | |
| 5 | rupturs { 5 Entercole omentum, i. the carle | } fals down
into Sero-
tum, |
| 6 | rupturs { 6 Epiloele, the testicle | |
| 7 | rupturs { 7 Enteroepiloele, when both | |
| 8 | rupturs { 8 Bubonoele, a tumor of the flanke, | |
| 9 | rupturs { 9 Exomphalos, a tumor of the navell. | |
| 10 | Arthritis, all gouts, | |
| 11 | Chiragra, hand gout, | |
| 12 | Sciatica, huckel bone gout, | |
| 13 | Genugra, knee gout, | |
| 14 | Podagra, feet gout, &c. | |

Of Wounds.

A wound is
folow of
unitie new,
bloudy
without
matter or
putrifica-
tion, whose
difference
is generally
taken of
three
things, & of
the

- | | | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|---|--|
| 1 nature
of the
parthurt
being
either | 1 simple
& in
parts, | 1 soft in the | 1 flesh,
2 fat, &c. |
| | | 2 hard, & in | 1 bones,
2 joynts, &c. |
| | | 3 meane, as | 1 veynes,
2 arteries,
3 tendons, &c. |
| | 2 organicks
which are
three, & | 1 principals, &
the | 1 braine,
2 heart,
3 liver,
4 testicles, |
| 2 the wound
it selfe is ey-
ther | 1 simple | 2 servants to these
principals are | 1 veines,
2 arteries,
3 nerves,
4 vessels spermaticke |
| | | 3 proper to
themselves,
as | 1 belly,
2 kidneys,
3 matrix, &c. |
| | 2 compound | 1 without | 1 losse of substance,
2 accident, (tination, |
| | | 2 & healed by the first intentio, & cōglu- | 1 lost substance,
2 confusion,
3 dolour,
4 tumor,
5 inflammation,
6 convulsion, &c. |
| 3 differences are divers.
some are | 1 with ac-
cidents, as | 2 requires intentions to cure it. | |
| | | 1 great,
2 little,
3 easie to cure,
4 dangerous,
5 mortall, &c. | |
| the utilties by the perfect know-
ledge of these above said things,
we have foure speciall utilties, for
thereof is taken the | | 1 Prognostication,
2 intentions curative,
3 invention of fit medicine
4 perfect manner of apply-
ing of medicines most fit. | |

Of

Of Vlcers.

31

An Vlcer is
folution of
unity, with
matter dif-
fering in
substance,
and every
Vlcer is ey-
ther

1 simple
without
accidēts

whose
names and
differences
are taken of
five things
generally,
either of the

2 com-
pound,
without
accidēts

1 disease being either { 1 simple,
2 compound.

2 cause being either { 1 primitive,
2 antecedent,
3 conjunct,

3 kindes which are divers, as { 1 plaine,
2 hollow,
3 fistulous,
4 filthy,
5 sanious,
6 virulent,
7 cancrus,
8 corrosive,
9 putrifactive, &c.

4 Sanies eyther { 1 good,
2 evill,

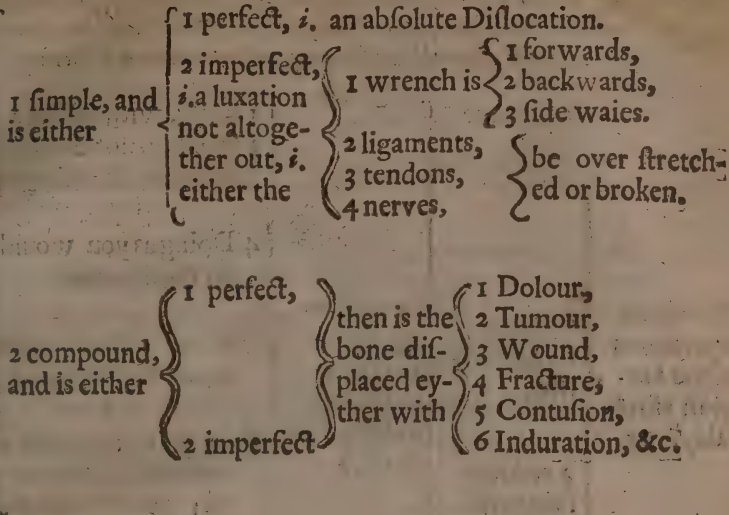
5 accidents as with { 1 dolour,
2 tumour,
3 inflammation,
4 induration,
5 Callus,
6 evill flesh,
7 hard lippes,
8 distemper,
9 varices,
10 wormes,
11 bones corrupted, &c.

Of

Of Fractures.

	1 simple without any other malady, and are generally three, either it is	1 rift, that cleaveth the bone long wise, 2 overthwart, broken short off, 3 oblique, whose sharpe ends hurts the flesh, and causeth dolour, &c.
Every Fracture of the bone is either	2 compound, either with	1 a disease, as with 1 a wound, 2 contusion, 3 gangrena, 4 a mortifying tumor, &c.
	2 accidents, as with	1 dolour, 2 itch, 3 inflammation, 4 tumor, 5 hard legature, &c.
1 hard to cure, are these in		1 old folkes because they be 2 cholericke persons 3 the ribs with 4 joynts and heads of the bones, 5 the scull, how little soever be dangerous, 6 which 7 8 bones with much marrow.
Consider Fractures	2 easier and lesse dangerous to cure, are all simple fractures of the	1 ribs, 2 middle of the bones of the 3 yonger, soft, and moist persons.
	1 the	1 armes, 2 legges, 3 fingers, &c.
	3 joyne in	1 head in 35 2 thigh in 45 3 legs } in 40 4 nose in 16 5 ribbes 6 jawes 7 shoulder 8 cannell 9 hands 10 feet
		16 } days,
		1 hanch and point of the shoulders in forty
		2 al according to 1 bone, 2 age, 3 aire or the nature of the gion, 4 time, constit. &c.

Every
dislocation
is eyther



F

Now

Now having briefly discoursed both of the Theoricke and practicke parts of Surgery, I will briefly touch some other needfull things for the Artist not onely to know, but also to be very expert in the use thereof.

The three
operations
of the Sur-
gion afore-
said, i. to

1 seperate
things
hurtfull.

2 joyne
things divi-
ded,

3 reduce
things dis-
placed

in these o-
perations,
consider
these fixe
things, i. to
worke

1 safely, without hurt,
2 speedily, not detracting time,
3 easily, with little paine as may be.

4 Doing as you would bee done to
in the like case.

5 for competent reward, and not
onely for lucre, ungodly.

6 not warranting the cure, but flye
uncurable things as much as may
be; promise no more than art
may performe, and performe
that faithfully.

To perform these abovesaid
three things the better, hee
must know the perfect man-
ner and exact waies to ac-
complish his intent, both in

1 things { 1 medicinall,
2 stitching of wounds,
3 fit ligature or rollings.
4 making of { 1 tents,
2 splints,
3 stupes,
4 bolsters, &c.

Instruments

Instruments and
meanes in
generall
which be in
common
use to work
by manuell
operation
to accom-
plish this
great work
in Surgery,
are II. as

1 stitches are gene- rally three, as { 1 conglutinate, or } are five in particu-
incarnative } lar:
2 compressive,
3 reservative.

2 Tents, whose sundry sorts are eight.

3 Bolsters, whose sundry sorts are sixe.

4 ligatures be } 1 conglutinate or incarnative,
three sorts, i. } 2 expulsive,
3 retentive.

5 bleeding artificiall } 1 Phlebotomy to open a veine,
be generally foure, as } 2 Arteriatonica to open an artery,
3 Ventose with scarification,
4 Sanfugium or horseleaches applied.

6 Cetous, } 1 active by fire,
7 Cauteries are two, i. } 2 potentall by burning medicines.

8 Bathes are generally two, i. } 1 naturall,
2 artificiall.

9 Frications are three sorts, i. } 1 soft,
2 hard,
3 meane.

10 Sweats are gene- rally of two sorts, i. } 1 naturall,
2 artificiall.

11 To doe all the operations with all its instruments, the } 1 medicinals
are generally } 11. i. } 1 Anodines,
2 Repercussives,
3 Attractives,
4 Resolutives,
5 Mollificatives,
6 Suppuratives,
7 Mundificatives,
8 Incarnatives,
9 Conglutinatives,
10 Corosives,
11 Cicatrizatives.

2 manuals, under which is comprehended the use of his } handy } 1 Instruments in generall, f. A.
work, } 1 reduce } 1 fractures,
i. to } 2 separate things hurtfull,
3 joyne things divided,
4 use frications, &c.

Now to begin with stitches, tents, bolsters, &c. and so to proceed in order as they are before mentioned, a briefe touch of them all as followeth.

Stitches in
generall are
of three
sorts, so na-
med by
their effects,
as

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Conglu-
tative, and
is of five
sorts, i. the | { | 1 first, ordinary in wounds, thus, |
| | | 2 secondly, with the Needle left in the place, as in stitching the hares horne lippe, &c. with the threed wound about the needle, thus, |
| | | 3 thirdly, with quils or leather, &c. |
| | | 4 fourthly with hookes, |
| | | 5 fifthly, the dry stitch. |

- | | | |
|------------------|---|--|
| 2 compressive is | { | 1 that stitch which Skinners use, |
| | | 2 used to { 1 stop great fluxe of bloud,
2 wounds of the { 1 guts,
2 panicles, &c. |

- | | | |
|-------------------|---|---|
| 3 Reservative, i. | { | 1 as other stitching, but not drawne so straight together as the other. |
| | | 2 good in wounds, { 1 rend,
3 ruptured, &c. |

Also there bee other stitchings wherein I referre you to the beholding of the cunning doer of them, with many of the above said also.

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| consider in stitches
these three things,
i. the | { | 1 Divers sorts of them, |
| | | 2 Divers manner of their doing, |
| | | 3 utility which is { 1 unite,
eyther to { 2 retaine. |

*Of tents, when, how, and to what end they are used, whereof they are made,
and of their divers formes.*

- 1 serve to
eight fun-
dry uses,
1. to
wounds,
- 1 Deep, to enlarge and mundifie,
2 needfull to keepe open,
3 with filthy matter, altered by the ayre, &c.
4 contused,
5 bitten,
6 rend,
7 venemous,
8 } 8 sores where the bone must be handled,
9 } 9 fistulaes,
10 & } 10 sores that must be kept open.
- 1 soft old linnen cloth,
2 tow, cotton, flaxe, wooll, &c.
3 gold, }
4 silver, } hollow,
5 lead, }
6 sponge,
7 eldern pith,
8 gention roots, &c.
- 2 are made,
some of
- 1 some are }
2 short, }
3 bigge, } as need requireth.
4 little, }
5 hollow, }
6 massive, }
- 3 are of di-
vers forms,
- 2 all are taper wixt, the better to enter in.
- 4 are applyed sometimes }
1 dry, }
2 dipt in } 1 unguents,
3 powders, &c.
2 waters,
- confider of tents }
generally these } 1 substance whereof they are made,
2 formes,
3 manner of application,
4 sundry uses as abovesaid, being eight.
- 4 are
foure things, i.
their

Of Bolsters or Plumatioles.

Bolsters
they are

made eyther of {
1 flaxe or tow,
2 cotton,
3 wooll,
4 fine linnen { 1 cloth,
2 ragges,
5 sponge.

2 for the most part of fixe
sorts, which take their
names of their uses, as
bolsters, {
1 retentive to stop bloud,
2 conglutinative, or
incarnative,
3 expulsive,
4 restrictive,
5 confortative,
6 conservative.

3 applyed, some, {
1 wet,
2 dry.

4 some to {
1 presse the member divided,
2 nourish } naturall heat,
3 conserve }
4 keepe the member from paine of rolling, &c.

Consider in bolsters these
foure things, i. their {
1 substance,
2 fixe sorts,
3 manner of application,
4 sundry utilities.

of

Of Ligatures or Roulings.

1 Conglutinative or Incarnative, used in { 1 greene wounds,
2 fractures, &c.

2 Expulsive used in hollow { 1 Apostomes,
2 Wounds,
3 Old ulcers,
4 Fistulaes, &c.

Lygatures or Roulings are of three sorts, i. 3 Retentive, being common, used onely to keepe on medicines, being applyed, &c.

herein consider fixe things, i. the { 1 substance { 1 woollen,
2 linnen, &c.
2 length,
3 breadth,
4 sort which is best for your purpose,
5 manner of doing it,
6 utilities, &c.

of

Of bleeding, and the manner thereof in generall.

1 nature, as by { 1 Menstrua,
2 Hemoröyds.

2 Art, done ei-ther by { 1 Phlebotomy, i. opening a veine,
2 Arteriatomia, i. opening an artery,
3 Ventose, with scarification,
4 Leaches or blood-suckers applyed.

3 Accident, as by erup-
tion by { 1 nose bleeding,
2 vomit, } of blood.
3 spitting, }
4 Dissenterie, or bloody fluxe,
5 pissing of blood,
6 Varices,
7 Anurisma, or ruption of an arterie,
8 Erosion in ulcers, &c.
9 Wounds,
10 Divers other casuall meanes.

Bloud is
evacuated
generally
three waies,
i. either by

Note that
we bleed
eyther by

1 Evacuation, i. to bleed abundantly,
2 Eventation, when humours boyle and bubble
in the veynes by evill quality, and done by lit-
tle at once to vent the vapours.
3 Revulsion, to divert or plucke backe, or oppo-
site the humour to the opposite part in full bo-
dies, &c.
4 Derivation, derive the matter from one part to
another, flowing before it bee fully settled or
congealed, as in Plurisie, &c.

*Of Phlebotomy, with divers observations to it belonging, it is an
artificiall incision of veynes.*

The Artift
that mult be
admitted to
let blood,
must

- | | | | |
|----------|--|---------|---|
| 1 | 1 sharpe sighted, | 1 good | 1 launcets, |
| 2 | 2 steady, strong, and nim-
ble handed, | 2 | 2 Hemes, &c. |
| 3 | 3 much used to this ope-
ration, | 3 | 3 ligatures. |
| be | 4 furnished with things | 2 | 2 bands, |
| 4 | necessary, as | 3 | 3 cotton, & linc, |
| | | 4 | 4 bolsters, |
| | | 5 | 5 restrictives to stop blood,
&c. |
| 5 | 5 number of veines | 1 | 1 head 15 |
| 2 know | usually opened, | 2 | 2 armes 6 |
| perfect- | which are thirty | 3 | 3 hands 6 |
| ly the | nine, i. in the | 4 | 4 fundament 4 |
| 6 | | 5 | 5 legs 8 |
| | 6 true place of the veynes, that he mistake not. | | |
| 7 | 7 right way to | 1 | 1 place, |
| | open them, | 2 | 2 veynes, |
| | which differ | either | 1 little, |
| | according to | 3 | 3 deep or aparent. |
| | the | 3 | 3 bloud, |
| | | eyther | 1 thinne, |
| | | | 2 grosse. |
| | | 1 | 1 first, |
| | | 2 | 2 secondly, |
| | | 3 | 3 thirdly, the vein being found, stirre
it with your thumb or finger, that it
slip not, then open it, f. A. |
| 8 | 8 manner how
to doe it, i. | to make | 1 friction, |
| | | | 2 ligature, |
| | | 4 | 4 fourthly, after |
| | | 1 | 1 remove your ligature, |
| | | 2 | 2 close with wound, |
| | | 3 | 3 apply your linc & bolst. |
| | | 4 | 4 then binde it up, f. Ar. |
| 9 | 9 never let blood without the coun-
sell of the learned Physitian, and doe
it as he appointeth, i. | 1 | 1 open the right veine, |
| | | 2 | 2 draw the just quantity
of blood, if possible. |
| 10 | 10 observe these three orders
very diligently, what is to be
done, | 1 | 1 before, |
| | | 2 | 2 at the present time of |
| | | 3 | 3 after |
| | | | blee-
ding. |

Of him that giveth counsell to let blond.

The Artift that giveth counsell to let blond, must confi- der that it is done with an intent	{	1 generally	{	1 preserve health,	}	in which hee must consider in all persons, these eight things following, i. as
		eyther to		2 remove diseases,		
	{	2 particu- larly eyther to	{	1 Evacuate,	}	
				2 Draw out,		
				3 Refraine,		
				4 Alter,		
				5 Disburthen na- ture,		

- 1 Age, if to { 1 preserve, doe { 1 children before fourteen } yeares old,
 { it not to { 2 old folks after seventy }
 { 2 remove diseases, doe it to all ages, f. A.
- 2 Strength, if { 1 strong, bleed largely,
 { 2 weake, bleed more sparingly,
- 3 Habitude if { 1 good, with great veines, bleed largely,
 { 2 ill, bleed lesse.
- 4 Country, if { 1 hot, } bleed the { 1 more,
 { 2 cold, } { 2 lesse.
- The 5 time, if to { 1 preserve, doe it in the Spring, chiefly in the morning,
 { 2 cure sicknesse, doe it at all times when need is, f. A.
- 6 Custome, be- { 1 prevent some disease,
 ing done ei- { 2 avoyd excrements that { 1 menstua,
 ther to { hinder health, as { 2 Hemoroyds, &c.
- 7 Signes and rules { 1 observed,
 of astronomy, are { 2 omitted chiefly of the most learned,
 of some { 3 nay, of all in extremity neglected,;
- 8 orders to be observed are { 1 before,
 generally three, as how to { 2 at the present time, } bleeding, followeth
 use the Patient. { 3 after }

What to doe before bleeding.

Before
bleeding,
consider ge-
nerally
these eight
things, &c.

- 1 first, who may { 1 bleed,
2 not bleed.
- 2 why we bleed, it is for { 1 preserve health, & prevent sickness
two causes, either to { 2 cure diseases.
- 3 foure waies { 1 evacuation, } to emp- { 1 much,
to bleed, it is { 2 eventation, } ty { 2 i ttle,
done eyther { 3 revultion, } { 3 and draw backe,
byl { 4 derivation, } { 4 neere hand.
- 4 foure things { 1 cruditie in the { 1 stomacke,
put backe ble- { 2 veynes.
ding for a time, { 2 Compaction of filthy humours, hurtfull in
till they be { any part,
remedied, { 3 Costivenesse with dried excrements,
4 weakenesse of the mouth of the stomacke.
- 5 that Egestion be voyded before bleeding.
- 6 The strength { 1 of the party, either { 1 strong,
{ 2 to consider thereby the quantity fit to draw. { 2 weake.
- 7 The veynes { 1 appeare not, how to helpe it,
if it { 2 be small, bleed after meat, s. A.
- 8 Also have all needfull things for your use, ready in place be-
fore you begin.

What

What is required at the present time of bleeding, there is required in the Artift and Patient, generally two things.

At the present time of bleeding, there is required in the

- | | | | |
|--|--|---|-------------------------|
| 1 Artift in
generall,
these fixe
things, & to | 1 have cleare | 1 sight, | 1 day, |
| | and perfect | 2 light either by | 2 candle, |
| | 2 prepare the
member, | 1 first, by friction, | |
| | | 2 secondly, by ligature, | |
| | | 3 thirdly, to stay the veyne that it
slip not, | |
| | | 4 fourthly, to open it, 1. A. | |
| | 3 consider which is the
best way of the three
to open it, eyther | 1 long wise, | |
| | | 2 overthwart, | |
| | | 3 oblique. | |
| | 4 know | 4 when to make | 1 large, |
| the orifice, | | or | |
| | | 2 small. | |
| 5 6 how | | 5 govern the | in time of
bleeding. |
| to | patient | | |
| | 6 redresse a-
ny accidents. | | |
| 2 Patient in gene-
rall, these three
things, as | 1 quietnesse both, of | 1 body, | |
| | | and | |
| | | 2 minde. | |
| | 2 willing obedience, | | |
| | 3 bold and stout of courage, voyd of feare. | | |

After bleeding.

After bleeding there
is required
in the

1 Artift
these five
things, i. to

1 remove the ligature.

2 close the wound, and binde it up, f. A.

3 place the member fittest from bleeding, &c.

4 Instruct the Patient
how to governe him-
selfe in

1 Dyet,
2 Exercise,
3 Sleepe,
4 Venus acts, &c.

5 discerne and judge
of the bloud, what
and how it is by the

1 colour,
2 substance,
3 contents,
4 taste, &c.

2 Patient diligently to obey, and not to omit the precepts of
the cunning Artift, lest hee repent his folly too late, saying
had I wist.

Of Arteriatomia or opening of an Arterie.

This is an artificiall opening of the artery, used chiefly but in two places, &c.	1 on the temples,	1 manner of opening is whole 2 utilities are for	<p>1 first, shave the place,</p> <p>2 secondly, rub the place with a napkin, &c.</p> <p>3 thirdly, make small incision,</p> <p>4 fourthly, having drawne suffici- ent, stop it.</p> <p>5 apply { 1 a plaister of Masticke, either { 2 halfe a Beane slit in two</p> <p>6 then binde it fast.</p> <p>7 some { 1 the artery, } through cut { 2 not the artery }</p> <p>1 great fluxe of { 1 eyes, Cataras to the { 2 breast, &c.</p> <p>2 sicknesse { 1 hot flux inveterate, of the head { 2 vaporous spirits co- caused of { tained in those arte- ries.</p> <p>3 long dolour of the sides.</p> <p>4 all dolours that proceed of a ho- puitous substance.</p> <p>5 swimming } 6 giddinesse } of the head,</p> <p>7 long fluxion of the eyes.</p>
	2 behind the eares		

of

Of Ventosing or Boxing.

	1 scarification,		1 what it is,	
			2 for what intent you doe it.	
		in these consider these eight things, i.	3 which sort is best to use for your purpose, either with scarification or without.	
			5 what places are fittest to apply them, both generall and particular.	
Ventoses are applyed in two sorts, either with	2 out scarification,		6	6 before the application,
			7	7 the manner how to apply them,
			8	8 after the application.
			1 Phlebotomy draweth blood deeper than	1 boxing, 2 bloodsuckers.
Of the differences betweene		2 Ventoses purge more the		1 thin blood than the thicke, 2 utter parts than the inner parts.
		3 Leaches or blood-suckers draw deeper then Ventoses.		

we apply Ventoses with

- 1 scarification,
- 1 to the
- 1 necke behinde neere the head, for diseases of the
 - 2 mids of the shoulders in
 - 3 sides of the necke and chin, in defects of the
 - 4 shoulders for the
 - 5 reines, for apoplexies of the
 - 6 armes
 - 7 *Os sacrum* for
 - 8 thighes,
 - 9 legges,
 - 10 ancles,
- 2 it is
- 1 mould of the head to
- 2 Hypoconders to divert bleeding at the nose: if the right nostrill bleed, apply it on the liver, if the left, on the spleene, so in all other parts: *Galen.*
- 3 beginning of the nerves in the poule for Palsie.
- 4 parts under the Paps to divert
- 5 ribbes to reduce them.
- 6 Navell for the
- 7 Flankes, for ventositie of the spleene.
- 8 Vritories to draw downe the stone and gravell into the bladder.
- 9 Eares
- 10 orifice of ulcers
- 1 1 tumors to draw matter that lyeth deep to the utter parts, &c.
- 1 2 necke in squinsie, &c.
- 1 3 biting of venomous

A

Things

Things to be considered before you apply Ventoses.

1 the time of the } 1 Moone, { 1 in the full,
doe it { 2 not in the wane,
2 day is best about 2 or 3 after noone,
3 being of the glasse, &c. on the place is halfe an
houre.

2 in plethoric bodies doe it with scarification.

Before you
apply them,
consider
these fixe
things, i.

3 if the } 1 thick, { 1 scarifie the deeper,
bloud be { 2 and grosse, foment the place with hot
water, and rubbe it well with a hot
cloth.
2 thin, { 1 scarifie lightly,
2 rub the place with the hand first.

4 If you will scarifie, then apply first, ever a dry Ventose, and then scarifie, and then set on the Ventose againe, s. A.

5 Rub well the place first all about with your hand very well to disperse the bloud and humours, before you apply your Ventose.

6 Apply your Ventose an houre or two after the bath, and never in the bath.

The manner of applying Ventoses.

1 Horne, &c. to sucke, prepare the place, and apply them without scarification, then sucke them with your mouth.

2 Glasse, &c. put waxe or some sticking plaister within, in the bottome, then put in your tow that it sticke fast to it, then fire the tow with a candle, and clap the mouth of the glasse close on the place, s. A.

If they be
of

1 draw sufficient,

2 remove them often if need be, and new scarifie it, and wipe it dry, and then apply it againe.

3 if it bleed not well after the first scarification, then rub the place with the mouth of the glasse, or thryp it with your naile, and garse it anew, and set on the glasse againe.

3 any
fort,

4 Let it remaine a reasonable time to draw out sufficient, if not at one time, reiterate it two or three times, and ever scarifie it new.

If winde or evill bloud, grosse and thicke doe it, after that dry the place scarified with a soft cloath, and then anoynt the place after the use of the Ventose with oyle of Roses, fresh Butter, &c.

After the ventosing is finished.

- After ventosing, consider these four things,
- 1 dry the place eyther with a soft
 - 1 cloath,
 - 2 sponge.
 - 2 next, anoynt the place eyther with
 - 1 oyle of roses,
 - 2 fresh butter, &c.
 - 3 he may sleepe within an houre after it.
 - 4 if done with scarification, governe them as those let bloud.

- 1 must not be set on
 - 1 womens breasts
 - 2 other soft places
 lest they enter too deepe.
- 2 if they will sticke fast being applyed, foment the place.

Ventoses

- 3 must not be kept on long, chiefly
 - 1 about the principall parts or members,
 - 2 behinde the
 - 1 necke,
 - 2 shoulders,
 - on the right Hypoconder, &c.

In the use of these consider

I make
good choice
of your
wormes,
some be

2 these are
used where
ventoses
cannot, as
on the

3 Diseases
wherein
they are
most u-
sed, &c.

4 how to
apply
them

5 how

6 being fallen, if he bleed
too much, apply either

- 1 found in cleane waters
- 2 ponds with sandy ground or gravell.
- 3 with little heads and small bodies,
- 3 round red bellied;
- 1 good, 4 rayed on the backe like threeds of gold,
- and are 5 kept a day or two in 1 cleane them,
- cleane water to 2 draw the better.
- 6 by some kept a yeare in a glasse, and change the
water once in 10 daies, with crums of bread.
- 1 bred in filthy pooles with carrion, &c.
- 2 with great heads,
- 3 greenish colour with blew raies on the backe,
with blacke bodies.
- 2 ma- 1 tumors venemous,
- ligne or 2 inflammations,
- vene- 3 ulcers.
- mous, these cause
- 4 Messalinus dyed by putting one on his knee.
- 5 6 legges, 10 old ulcers,
- 1 lips, 7 fundament, 11 11 venemous,
- 2 nose, 8 matrix mouth 12 apost. 12 emunctory,
- 3 groyne 9 parts empty 13 places bare of flesh.
- 4 fingers of flesh,
- 5 toes,
- 1 morphew,
- 2 ring wormes,
- 3 great itch in any part, its fitter then scarification,
- 4 set to the hemeroyds, they evacuate from all the members,
and excellent for melancholy.
- 1 first, let the place be very cleane, else they will not bite,
- 2 then rub the part till it waxe red,
- 3 then apply them, hold it neere the head with a cloth, then
pricke the place that it bleed, or put a drop of bloud on the
place, and then put the head of the Leach to it.
- 1 make him 1 much 1 cut off his tayle, (gers,
- draw 2 little, leave him whole, and being full, will fall
- 2 remove him, put 1 salt, 2 vineger, (of himselfe,
- on his head either 3 finders or ashes, separate him with a
hayre.
- 1 lynt, 2 brent cloath,
- 3 a cloth wet in cold water and vineger,
- 4 Hylop stamp, &c.

Of Cetons and the use of them, &c.

Cetons, in
it consider
in generall
fixe things,
i.

- | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|---|---|--|--|-----------------------------|--|---|---|--|--|----------|--|---------------|---|---|-----------------------------------|--|---|---------------------------|--|---|---|--|---|---|
| 1 | Quid, it is usually a little cord eyther of | 1 hayre,
2 threed,
3 silke,
4 cloath,
5 woollen yarne, &c. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | the intent why we use them is eyther to | 1 divert fluxes,
2 draw out humours, &c. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | manner of applying is | 1 with fit Instruments,
2 eyther with
1 fire much used in old time,
2 out fire, now most in use. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | the places commonly of their application, are generally foure, i. the | <table border="0"> <tr> <td>1 neck be-
hinde, be-
tween the
first and
second
vertibers
to divert
& draw</td> <td>1 fluxi-
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2 cat-
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&c.
from
the</td> <td> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>1 head,
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3 gummies,
4 jawes,
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2 lungs, &c.</td> </tr> </table> </td> </tr> </table> </td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>2 Navell swolne with watry humours, &c.
3 cods or scro-
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2 thighes,
3 armes, &c.</td> </tr> </table> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>2 the better to purge the matter.</td> <td></td> </tr> </table> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>the utili-
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Of

Of Cauteries in generall with their use, &c.

Cauteries
in generall
are of two
sorts, i.

1 Actuell
done by
metallin in-
struments,

2 Potentiall
done by
burning
medicines
applied,

in the
apply-
ing of
which,
consider
generally three
things, i. what to
doe

1 before, in which consider

2 at the time present, i. to

3 after it is done, con-
sider how to

- 1 the differences,
- 2 which sort is best for your purpose,
- 3 their effects,
- 4 how they further your intent,
- 5 who is fit thereto.
- 6 complexion of the body,
- 7 nature of the part,
- 8 disease, and how it may benefit,
- 9 time of application,
- 10 places usuall thereto.
- 1 to comfort the Patient with good words,
- 2 know how to apply the cauteries
- 3 prepare the place, i. A.
- 4 to be carefull in doing it, and doe it with good consideration,
- 5 doe it boldly and effectually, not regarding the clamour or cry of the Patient, but doe what must be done, yet be not butcherly,
- 6 binde him fast if need be.

1 Dresse the place,

2 continue the issue, and how long,

3 remove the accidents, and what they bee that usually happeneth thereby,

of

3 places to
apply them
are divers,

1 to the coronal suture	1 at the end of the sagittal suture, 2 for 1 megrim, 2 other paines of the head, 3 to draw grosse vapours from the braine, 4 Epilepsia to breath out vene- mous vapours at the part.
-------------------------------	---

In actual
cauteries
consider
these five
things in
generall, i.

2 enemy } 1 venime,
to all } 2 corruption,
3 free from causing any

4 to preserve the part from putrifaction,
5 wonderfull to consume a maligne quality hid in
the body or member, applied to the place grieved
6 excel- 5 6 correct a cold weake distemper,
lent to 7 7 consume & dry superfluous moisture,

1 tooth ach,	
2 eares payned,	
3 squinsie,	5 1 almonds,
4 inflammation of the	6 2 columella,
5 rheums	7 9 sciatica,
6 polipus	8 10 gangrens,
7 agilops	9 11 great fluxe of bloud,
8 ulcers	10 12 mortification,
9 corosive	11 13 carbuncles 7 ma-
10 maling	12 14 bubons 7 ligne
all these fol-	13 15 corrupt bones to sep.
lowing in	14 16 venimous bitings, &c

5 after removing of them, apply a fit digestive to remove the
asker, and then use other things, f. A.

which by extreme heat doe burne the part like fire,

1 Medicines

2 of these be divers kinds both

- 1 simple,
- 2 compound,
- 3 naturall,
- 4 artificiall,

2 Carefully to be considered the nature & temperature of the

1 person

that its applied to, if

- 1 strong and rude, use strong
- 2 delicate } and tender use
- 3 lean } weaker
- 4 nervous,
- 5 tendons,

medicines

2 place

heads of Muscles,

6 to the

1 Veines,

2 great

2 Arteries.

3 body repleat, then first

bleed,

purge, &c

1 Head,

2 Armes,

3 Legs, &c.

1 oftent to the forehead where the sagital and coronal sinnes meet, it

must penetrate to the bone, good for

Flux of the Eyes,

Megrum,

Head-ach,

Epilepsie,

Difficult breathing,

Ophthalmia,

Red face,

Tooth-

ach.

Eares

Squinsie,

Wula,

Almons,

falne.

2 also

2 behind

3

3 above

the eares on each side of the head.

at the end of the Suture Lamdoyd, not on the Muscle Cratophir, to be sure hold your finger on the place, and cause him to open and shut his mouth, to and fro, so may you perceive the Muscles end,

4 to the neck

1 betweene the first and second vertiber,

2 for

1 inveterate flux of the eyes,

2 carters

3 distillations

to stop them from falling to the breast

3 Item

1 Veins,

2 Arteries,

but touch them not.

4 on the legge three inches

1 outside betweene the two bones,

from the knee either in the

2 inside neere the Veines.

1 of the body to issue out matter contained

1 vehement dolour,

2 humours maligne,

3 vaporious fumes.

2 as in

1 vapours,

2 humours.

3 to expell

2 doe it before perisupuration?

4 Applied to divers other parts

2 as in

4 Emunctories

The potentiall Cauterie is

Baths are
either uni-
versall or
particular
used and are
generally of
two sorts, i.

1 Natu-
rall

in the use of
which con-
sider gene-
rally five
things i.
their

2 Artifi-
ciall

1 Qualities either
1 hot,
2 cold.

2 Effects as
to

1 bind.
2 loose.
3 open the pores.
4 restraints.
5 make thin.
6 heat.
7 coole.
8 dry.
9 moisten.
10 cleanse.
11 evacuate.
12 resolve.
13 appease dolour, &c.

3 Vtilities,
as to

1 preserve health.
2 cure diseases.

4 Order, i. the

3 Time

1 Preparation of the body before.
2 Manner
1 of bathing.
2 to 1 cloath the pores.
hot 2 stops excrements.
3 heats the blood.
1 to bathe 1 in the morning
is either fasting.
2 at 4. after-noon.
2 stay- 1 day halfe an
it the 2 next one
houre.
2 ing into long hurts.

5 Hurts
being ill-
used, i.

1 immo- 1 dryeth the
derately 2 weakens body
2 goe not in with a full sto-
mack it hurts much.
3 also not to dry the head
well after a Bath doth very
much hurt.

of

Frictions in it consider these six things, i. their

- 1 Definition, it is a rubbing or friction of the vtter parts of the body, or part either
 - 1 generall on all the body.
 - 2 a particu-
 - 1 Head,
 - 2 Armes,
 - 3 Legge, &c.
 - lar part as
- 2 Kinds are three, i.
 - 1 hard.
 - 2 soft.
 - 3 mean.
- 3 Times
 - 1 it may be done at all times, chiefly in the mornings.
 - 2 are either
 - 1 long.
 - 2 short.
 - 3 mean.
- 4 Effects it
 - 1 hard and
 - 1 long
 - 1 fasteneth, constraineth, makes the flesh hard.
 - 2 extenuateth, dissolves, makes revulsion.
 - 2 short
 - 1 makes the skin red for a time.
 - 2 leaveth the flesh moist, and very little hard.
 - 3 mean, increaseth and filleth with flesh, but hard.
 - 2 soft and
 - 1 long
 - 1 evaporateth and breatheth out.
 - 2 diminisheth the flesh.
 - 3 openeth the pores of the skin.
 - 4 leaveth the flesh soft and moistneth.
 - 2 short makes little alteration.
 - 3 mean
 - 1 makes thick
 - 2 agments and filleth with flesh, yet
 - 3 mean and
 - 1 long diminisheth and leaveth the flesh neither
 - 1 hard.
 - 2 soft.
 - 2 short
 - 1 warmeth a little.
 - 2 leaveth the flesh in a mean.
 - 3 bring
 - 1 quality
 - 2 quantity
- 5 māner of doing it
 - 1 either with a
 - 1 warme hand.
 - 2 sponge.
 - 3 course linnen cloth warme, &c.
 - 2 in this order
 - 1 soft and easie till the place become red.
 - 2 begin below and so ascend upwards.
 - 3 disper-
 - 1 humours.
 - 2 spirits.
 - 3 excrements.
 - 4 warmeth and excitech naturall heat.
 - 5 looseth and openeth the pores of the skin.
 - 6 mollifieth or hardneth, used accordingly.
 - 7 prevents
 - 8 divertes Fluxes, Rheumes, &c.
 - 9 canseth free passage of blood and humours in the fleshy parts.
 - 10 Scabs.
 - 11 Itch.
 - 12 Tumours.
 - 13 Cramps.
 - 14 Cold.
 - 15 Dolour of divers parts.
 - 16 Discusseth winds and crudities, &c.
- 6 utili- ties it
 - 1 either with a
 - 2 sponge.
 - 3 course linnen cloth warme, &c.
 - 4 in this order
 - 5 soft and easie till the place become red.
 - 6 begin below and so ascend upwards.
 - 7 disper-
 - 8 humours.
 - 9 spirits.
 - 10 excrements.
 - 11 warmeth and excitech naturall heat.
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 - 16 Scabs.
 - 17 Itch.
 - 18 Tumours.
 - 19 Cramps.
 - 20 Cold.
 - 21 Dolour of divers parts.
 - 22 Discusseth winds and crudities, &c.

All the Applicative Medicines which the Chyrurgion useth, their operations are generally but eleven as followeth.

- These are those eleven as
- 1 Anodines to appease paine are of three sorts done either by
 - 1 Attractives,
 - 2 Evacuatives,
 - 3 Narcotticks.
 - 2 Repercussives be three sorts done either with things either by
 - 1 cold and moist,
 - 2 cold and dry,
 - 3 hot and astringent to corroborate.
 - 3 Resolutives are of two sorts,
 - 1 Rarificatives,
 - 2 Digestives,
 - 4 Mollicatives done by strong heat and little
 - 1 Drynesse,
 - 2 Moisture.
 - 5 Attractives three sorts
 - 1 elementall quality, i. heat and thin substance,
 - 2 hidden propertie as Purges worke,
 - 3 accident.
 - 6 Suppuratives, i. two sorts done by
 - 1 things hot and moist,
 - 2 accident.
 - 7 Mundificatives they
 - 1 separate
 - 2 draw
 - 3 secure
 out excrements by hidden property
 - 8 Incarnatives scowre and dry moderately to increase flesh.
 - 9 Conglutinatives be
 - 1 dryer
 - 2 lesse dry
 then
 - 1 Incarnatives.
 - 2 Cicatrizatives.
 - 10 Cicatrizatives be hot and astringent, some
 - 1 proper by nature.
 - 2 Artificiall.
 - 11 Corosives are of three sorts,
 - 1 Vescatories,
 - 2 Causticks or ruptories.
 - 3 Corosives.

More of all these shall follow in order to shew more at large particularly.

of Anodines to appease paines.

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These be generally of two sorts, i.

1 Proper and are

all that contrary the cause of pain, which is either

1 distemper of heat, 2 cold, 3 dry do cause mean pains. 4 moist cause little dolour.

2 all that

1 open, 2 purge, 3 rarifie, 4 digest, 5 attenuate, 6 evacuate, of matter either thick, viscid, windy, vaporious, sharpe, cold, &c.

3 done so that it exceed not above one degree of temperature, of the distemper that causeth the pain in either

4 used

1 Narcotticks, stupifactive, 2 Seldome used before purging in weak parts, or neere noble part. 3 Most commonly cold in the fourth degree.

4 Such

5 Done by accident, as by 6 Vsd in bit- ter paines

7 Seldome used

Herein consider the

Note intolerable pains by

Dolor si medicina doloris.

Of Repercussives.

- Repercussives be generally of 2 sorts either by
- 1 Nature being also of two sorts, either
- 1 Watry, cold and moist without any astringency, and therefore weak as
- 2 Doe expell and drive back by cold, &c.
- 2 Earthy and astringent of which some be
- 1 cold
- 1 grosse
- 2 be truly Repercussives, and more effectual
- 1 lenitive things, Quall mixt with
- 2 Vineger in cold grosse matter.
- 1 Hot and corroborative and keepe backe Fluxes.
- 1 legiture,
- 2 compression,
- 3 rolling,
- 4 revulsion, by
- 1 bleeding
- 2 friction
- 3 vesicator, &c.
- 1 the part wax black,
- 2 it extinguisheth naturall heat.
- 1 Well to remove your Medicine before
- 1 Complexion
- 1 body,
- 2 of the
- 2 part pained,
- 2 To respect herein the
- 1 Medicine to be made fit to the
- 1 griefe,
- 2 part offended.
- 3 Nature of the part grieved, for all parts may not endure likewise percussion;
- 1 to the
- 1 Groynes,
- 2 Anne-pits,
- 2 Glands behind the Eares.
- 3 By no means apply repercussives
- 2 strong to
- 1 Women,
- 2 Children,
- 3 Eunuches.
- 1 bodies
- 1 plethorick
- 2 full of ill humours
- 3 on
- 1 grosse
- 2 sharpe
- 3 venomous
- 4 criticall
- but use rather attractives.
- 4 Weak repercussives in great
- 1 inflammations,
- 2 disease,
- 3 as Lettice, &c.
- 4 availle little.
- 5 straighten the skin,
- 6 stop the passage,
- 7 increaseth the inflammation,
- 8 often causeth
- 1 Induration, &c.
- 6 To repell care fully according to the
- 1 magnitude of the disease,
- 2 strength of the patient,
- 3 nature of the
- 1 flux,
- 2 member offended.

Resolatives are of two sorts, 1

1 dry little,
2 open } the pores of the
3 relax } Skin,
4 attenuate humours,
5 dissipate } by evaporation things shut up under
6 discuss } the Skin, and doe ease the paine as
Anodynes doe.

1 Rarifa-
tives

are 1 simple as
1 Sage,
2 Ebulus,
3 Melilot,
4 Dill,
2 compound as
2 Camomill,
3 Lillies, &c.
2 called weak resolatives
used in the
1 increase } of superficiall
2 state } humours.
3 matter } windy.
4 matter } hot and moist.

1 called Diaphoreticks, or relaxes
2 some be
1 simple, as these & such like, is
2 compound as
1 Oile
2 Diaparma,
3 Oxygenuum, &c.

2 Dige-
stives.

1 then Rarificatives.
2 to divide insensible matter compact.
3 often then Attractives, for oft an Attractive applied to a hard body
is resolute, but used to some other, it draweth from within.
4 Are not used in the increase of Tumours, except Astringents be added, lest
thereby they draw and increase the fluxion.
1 only in the declination of Tumours.
1 Skin is thick and hard.
1 is cold and grosse
2 after incisions left in
3 lyeth deep in the body or part grieved.
1 in part of least fence, because these be strong workers.
1 A part oppressed
with fluxion
1 for
2 There leave resolution, and use
scarcification, &c.
1 Liver,
2 Spleen,
3 Stomack,
4 Bowels,
1 dull, use the stronger, &c.
2 sensible as the
3 Nerves } weaker.

Allo in cold and
grosse matter use
1 incisions to cut and make thin the matter first.
2 next mollificatives.
3 after by degrees to digestives, lest you resolve the thin matter and
harden the grosse and thick part.

- 1 Soften and relax hard parts } 1 and to bring them to their naturall estate.
 2 } 1 consolation, cure it by things hot and dry.
 2 hardened either by } 2 drynesse cure it by things hot and little moist, as
 in Scirrhus.
- 2 Temperately hot with- } 1 drynesse, for if heat and drynesse joyne together, it causeth
 our manifest shew of } attraction.
- 3 To worke more by strong heat } 2 Moynesse such are putrifaatives, for if the heat cannot o-
 vercome the moysture, it causeth putrification.
- 1 to moysten as the Sun dissolves Ice, &c.
 2 drying,
 3 but are temperate in } 2 moystning.
- 1 simple and weak as } 1 Lillies,
 2 } 2 Mallowes, &c.
 3 } 3 Butters.
- Some } 2 compound as } 1 Lillies,
 2 } of } 2 Almonds Duk.
 3 } 3 Camomill, &c.
- 7 Many of them are hot in the first, and dry in the second or third degree.
- The better to } 1 disperse } the congealed matter, consuming a little of the humiditie,
 } 2 diffuse } contained within the part affected, but not drawing it by
 violence of heat and drith, thereby would follow greater
 (hardnesse.)
- 1 weak as } 1 Burer,
 2 } 2 Lannuicida,
 3 } 3 Ammoniacum,
- 2 strong as } 1 } 2 Galbanum.
- 6 Some } 1 Scirrhus tumours of the musculotus parts, &c.
 2 } 2 Hard lips of Vicers.
- 3 to mollifie } 1 Belly } 1 hardened by cold grosse matter and
 2 } 2 Bowels } viscous ei- } 3 Phlegme,
 3 the } 3 Limbes } ther of } 2 Melancholy, &c.
 4 } 4 Glandes }
 that worke by stronger heat then Suppuratives.
- 4 Melancholy tumours be exasperated with mollificatives, & turn to Cancers.
- 7 Hurt } 1 Cancers,
 full to } 2 Maligne tumours.
- 1 in the use of them } 1 the } 1 greatnesse } of } 1 corruption,
 2 } 2 the } 2 nature } of the } 2 part.
 three things, } 2 whether you must adde incisives or no.
- 2 how much the part differs from its owne temperature, the better to use sic-
 Medicines.
- 8 Herein } 3 to distinguish the nature of the disease and } 1 diffusives,
 considers } parts how it must be done, whether to mixe } 2 mundificatives to deterge.
 with the mollificatives either } 2 mundificatives to deterge.
- 1 many desperate Scirrhus tumours that resist all mollification doe grow hard and
 senselesse, and become smooth without heate by stopping the pores.
- Note } 2 sometimes the part becomes cold in excessse, so that the native heat shewes plain-
 ly to decay, then use an Iron Stove, &c. to restore the heat, heat againe as Am-
 brose Parrey describeth.

These are

of

- 1 Are gene- rally two. 1 Simple as Ammoniacum, Galbanum, Euphorbium, &c.
2 Compound.
2 Must neither 1 Burne.
2 Disculfe.
3 Must be hot with thin substance the better to pierce.
4 Drawes to the utter parts, offensive matter that works within the parts
1 Elementall quality of heat and thin substance.

1 Loadstone draweth Iron.

- 1 The
2 Hidden pro- 2 Teat draweth a straw.
pertie, as 2 Vomits.
3 Purges } workes their effects.
4 All Antidotes against venome, &c.

5 worke effects by three meanes either by

- 1 Stercus omnia.
2 Leven.
3 Old Cheefe.
4 Sharpe things applied that doe
5 Ventoies.
6 Suckings.
7 Horleaches.
8 Hard Friction.

- 1 Dolour.
2 Inflammation
3 Blisters.
burning, &c.

3 Accidents, as

6 Legature, &c.

- 6 If 1 Weake adde Oile of Bay, &c. to strengthen them.
2 Strong and sharpe, adde Oile of Roses, or other lenitives.

1 Open.

- 1 Heat to cold parts.
2 Thornes.
3 Wood.
2 Draw out 3 Splin- 2 Bones.
ters of 3 Iron.

7 Viti- ties are

- 4 Things fixed in the flesh or parts, &c.
4 Matter and filth from maligne Vicers, &c.
3 Restore cooled parts to life by drawing thither the spirits
vittally.
4 Hasten Criticall Tumours.

- 1 Benumbed.
2 Draw life 2 Consumed and withered.
into parts 3 Cooled by restoring vitall heat and spirit into
it by Attractiones.

- 1 Repare. 1 Repare.
2 Resolve. 2 Resolve.

Attractives.

of

1 Shut the pores, and } 1 prevent transpiration by
 } 2 so increaseth the heat, & turns the matter into pus, &c.
 } 2 sanies, &c.

2 1 Hot and moist, so that the heat cannot subdue the moisture.
 are 2 Little exceeding the naturall heat of the member with moisture.
 3 By naturall heat, turnes the blond and humours superfluous into matter.
 4 Differ from molificatives, it being hot, but according to the native heat of the part affected.

Or else Emplaistic to augment the naturall heat by
 closing the pores } 1 Unable to evaporate, in which they differ from molificatives
 } 2 And so the matter being kept in, converts to pus.

1 All that heat, having any moisture.
 2 Rightly prepared if they little exceed the naturall heat of the member with moisture.
 3 Such as worke more by abundance of moderate heate then by sharpe qualitie.

Suppuratives.

Proper and are

5 are generally of two sorts.

4 Either

Simple, as

1 Lillies.

2 Figs.

3 Myrtle.

4 Galbanum.

5 Amoniacum.

6 Mustalage.

Compound as

1 Diachylon.

2 Oiles of 1 Lillies.

2 Lumbric.

1 Such are } 1 Emplaisticks that stop the pores.
 } 2 Repercussives, that by cold

1 Astringents by their earthy and thick parts doe suppurat as } 1 de bole.
 } 2 Nutrium.

2 Such as to keep in the heate, and shut the pores, for which Sorrell is highly commended, to generate pus, for by keeping in the heat, it increaseth its effects, to thicken the rotten matter, and also it overcommeth other rebellious qualities.

3 Ripening are used in hindred great inflammations whole procured with Repellents, Resolutives, Discussives.

6 Are used in

1 Great contusions.
 2 Wounds contused.
 3 Phlegmon which will scarcely } 1 Repercusse.
 } 2 Resolve.

- 1 Clense ulcers, &c. and are hot and of thin substance.
- 2 Purge a } 1 thick, i. fordes & drawes from the bottome of ulcers.
double ex- } 2 thin and watry, i. fancies, done by drying Medicines:
crement; } 3 so every ulcer must be clensed and dried, S. A.

- 3 Are some } 1 simple & } 2 lower as } Licoris.
are either. } } Honey.
} } Sugar, &c.
} } Vineger.
} 2 bitter as } 1 Tender tops of Vines.
} } All lower things, &c.
} 3 Compound as } 1 Alloes.
} } 2 Absinth.
} } 3 Scabeos.
} 1 Lixivium.
} 2 Apostolarum.
} 3 Præcipitate, &c.

3 Weake.

4 Strong.

- 4 Seperate and draw excrements from ulcers, &c. to clense ulcers, &c. before the use of incarnatives.

- 1 Whole body, whe- } 1 Healthy.
ther icke } 2 Plethoric.
} 3 Cacochimiall.
2 Part } 1 Moist.
which is } 2 Dryer.
} 3 More } 1 Exquisite.
} 2 Dull or sencelesse.

- 5 Are used. } 2 But first, } 1 Callus.
consider } 2 Dolour.
these } 3 Acci- } 3 Induration
the } dents. } 4 Flux of hu- } 1 Hot.
} } mours as } 2 Maligne, &c.
} 4 Vicers } 1 New.
} } 2 Old.

- 3 In which } all the foresaid } 1 Quality. As the
consider in } medicines they } 2 Quantity. cause re-
} } } } quireth.
} } } } none will agree but a
} } } } moist absterfive, &c.
} } } } none will agree but dry powders, &c.

of

1. By moderate drying } 1 get flesh in hollow Vlcers.
 2 helps Nature to remove superfluous.
2. Differ { 1 According to the Quality } of the blood.
 2 For Quantity }
 3 Nature is the efficient cause of this worke.
 4 Good blood is the materiall cause.
 5 The Medicine } 1 The assisting cause, by consuming the Excrements,
 2 Without which it cannot be done,
 3 Removes the cause that hindereth nature.
- 3 Must be mixt according to the aff. As which passeth the Vlcer,
 4 Have double virtue to } 1 Scour and dry without byring or corrosion,
 2 Dry the thin Sanies lest } 1 Sordes.
 3 The Vlcer to be more filthy.
- 5 Forbearing to dry, it consumes the moysture of the blood that causeth the flesh.
 6 I meane a } 1 More dry } 1 Inflammation
 degree dryer } it causeth } 2 Deloued
 then the bo- } either } 3 Asken &c.
 dy or part, if } To moyst it breeds } 4 Matter of flesh,
 it be the first degree } 1 It is } thing to } 1 adde that which lacketh,
 2 another } 2 diminish & done by contraries
 3 Everything is } 3 Destroyed by its contrary.
- 7 Water } 1 Weak } 1 Thus,
 2 Strong } 2 Arabic,
 3 Sarcocole,
 4 Unguentum aurum,
 5 Emphystra,
 6 Powders, &c. fit thereto.
- 8 To speake truly, no Medicine can properly be called Incarnative.
 9 Ought to be more liquid in deep Vicers of Wounds.
 10 Not to be used } 1 cleaned } 1 Inflammation
 before the ulcer be } 2 free from } 2 Fluxion,
 3 Hardnesse,
 4 Dissemper or any accident that may hinder the cure.
- 11 Dry to slide } 1 But if the ulcer } 1 Dryeth not enough,
 2 much } 2 because the more } 2 Inflammation
 3 More drying } 3 then other that are more dry, as the Glandell
 parts be lesse dry by } must be more dried then the proportion, though
 nature, and so re- } 2 Stronger In- } the Glandell be lesse dry.
 quire a Medicine } carnative
- These must be diligently examined and very well considered,

1 Are betweene Incarnatives and Cicatrizatives

2 Dry { 1 lesse } then { Cicatrizatives.
 { 2 more } Incarnatives.
 { 3 in the second degree.

3 Let the Flux by its astringent faculty, being free from detertion, and so joyneth the parts divided.

4 Doe conglutinate some by { 1 All { 1 Consolidaes.
 { 2 Plantaines, &c.
 { 3 Saincle.
 { 4 Elder.
 { 5 Sopewoort.
 { 6 Balsome.
 { 7 Aquavita.
 { 8 Turpentine.
 { 9 Clownes wound-woort.
 { 10 All things acerba, &c.

These

1 stitching:
 2 Ac-
 cident
 as { 1 rolling.
 { 2 binding.
 { 3 rest.

5 Joyneth parts distant and helps nature, who is the chiefe agent in this worke.

6 Herein consider whether the { 1 Bodie be { 1 hard } that is, { 1 robust.
 { either { 2 soft, } how { 2 tender.
 { 2 Vl- { 1 New, } Hence take
 { cer be { 2 Old, } your In- { 1 qualitie, } of the Medi-
 { 3 Great, } dications { 2 quantitie, } cine ought
 { 4 Little, } what the { 2 quantitie, } to be.

7 Herein consider before you { 1 Whether the skin be { 1 but divided.
 { 2 That all knir difficulties if the skin be gone by any
 apply them. { 2 cleane gone.

8 Are { 1 New } Wounds. { (meanes.

9 { 2 Greene }
 { 3 Bloody }
 { 4 Fistuloes }
 { 5 Vicers } old
 { 6 malignant }
 Because they let and hinder the fluxe of humours from flowing to the place, &c.

- 1 Dry without Mordication.
- 2 Astringe, bind, thicken, harden the flesh into a skinny substance called a Cicatrize or skarre.
- 3 Are also the worke of Nature, except something hinder it, which Art must amend.
- 4 Consume superfluous moisture.
- 5 Thicken and bind the next adjoyning flesh, and must dry more then Incarnatives.
- 6 Assist Nature to cause a skarre in stead of skin.
- 7 Are of three sorts, the
 - 1 Only dries and binds, and be true Cicatrizes.
 - 2 Be sharpe byting to wast proud flesh, use such sparingly, and that only in hard and rustick bodies, chiefly to dry and consume superfluous moisture.
 - 3 Only dries moderately without astringtion.
- 8 Are used when the ulcer is neer filled with flesh, equall with the skin.

These

9 Herein consider,

1 The body, if

2 Well

- | | | | | |
|----|---|---|---|--|
| 1 | { | Tender. | { | Here such things as Cicatrize in rusticks, will prove corosives in these tender bodies, |
| | | Soft. | | |
| 2 | { | Delicate. | { | |
| | | | | |
| 3 | { | Rusticks and hard, | { | to these use Cicatrizes more drying. |
| | | | | |
| 4 | { | Plethoric, | { | such doe not easily admit Cicatrizes. |
| | | | | |
| 5 | { | Cacochymiall, | { | i. of ill juice, these hinder Cicatrizes untill the body be freed from that evill disposition, & brought to a good habit by the help of phisick, &c. |
| | | | | |
| 6 | { | To remove all such lets as hinder your intent, | { | and then proceed S. 4. |
| | | | | |
| 7 | { | Whether the ulcer be fed by | { | As |
| | | | | |
| 8 | { | the present defect of any part | { | 1 Liver. |
| | | | | |
| 9 | { | evill affected, | { | 2 Lungs. |
| | | | | |
| 10 | { | | { | 3 Spleene. |
| | | | | |
| 11 | { | | { | 4 Varicks finding it, &c. |
| | | | | |
| 12 | { | | { | 2 For that must be first cured before it be Cicatrized. |
| | | | | |
| 13 | { | If hard tyts of an ulcer doe let then scarifie or soften the hardnesse, else it will not Cicatrize. | { | |
| | | | | |
| 14 | { | 1 much | { | drying even |
| | | | | |
| 15 | { | Too | { | the skar too |
| | | | | |
| 16 | { | 2 little | { | 1 hollow or low. |
| | | | | |
| 17 | { | | { | 2 high raised up. |
| | | | | |

Now

All simple Medicines have one or many of these foure
Elementall qualities, *videlicet*, either to

- 1 Heat.
- 2 Coole.
- 3 Dry.
- 4 Moisten.

Heat. {
1 Moderate {
1 Heats.
2 Attracts.
3 Rarifies.
4 Opens the passages and conduits.
5 Digesteth.
6 Suppurats.

2 Immoderate {
1 Dryeth.
2 Inflameth.
3 Burneth.
4 Biteth whereof ensueth.

- 1 Violent attraction.
- 2 Rubification.
- 3 Consumption.
- 4 Pining of the parts.
- 5 Askers.
- 6 Mortification.

Cold. {
1 Moderate {
1 Cooleth.
2 Stoppeth.
3 Restrained.

2 Immoderate {
1 Congealeth.
2 Stupifieth.
3 Mortifieth.

Moist. {
1 Moderate {
1 Moisteth.
2 Lubrifieth, & makes slippery.
3 Mittigateth and sweetneth.
4 Makes smooth.
5 Glueth.

2 Immoderate {
1 stops or obstructeth.
2 lifts up.
3 breeds flatuous, chiefly if the moisture be vaporous.

Drieth. {
1 Moderate {
1 Dryeth.
2 Rarifieth.
3 Attenuateth.

2 Immoderate {
1 Binds.
2 Contracts and shrinks.
3 Causeth chaps or fissures.
4 Causeth dry scales, dandruffe, furfuration, &c.

The

Divers have shewed the { 1 proper nature
2 qualities
3 effects
4 operations } of Medicines drawne by their true effects.

Yet have they other operations which be { 1 not by Elementall qualitie,
2 done by accident.

Example.

Heat external { 1 cooleth the inner part by accident, by opening the pores, and so the heat evaporates out with the spirits, and so diminisheth both appetite and digestion.
2 Invironing us, moisteneth by accident, by lubryfying, or moistning, scattering and spreading the humours congealed and settled with cold, so is Venery thought to moisten.

{ 1 not by it proper nature,
1 the bodies inwards } 2 by accident.
1 heateth { 2 by accident, example of cold in Winter with outward cold closeth the pores, lets the expiration of vapours, and issues of naturall heat, and repels that heat to the inner parts.
2 Doubleth the inward heat, as they that handle snow, feele after very great heat by like reason.
3 furtherth concoction.
4 strengtheneth the appetite, and for that cause the appetite is greater in Winter then in Summer.
5 Dryes by accident, by repelling the moist matter that was ready to flow downe to any part.

Example.

By immoderate use of repercussives by repelling matter { 1 flegmatick,
2 grosse,
3 viscous, } They harden the matter collected & turns it into Scirrnes, hardnesse from a grosse viscous flegme.

Drinessse, { because they be qualities passive, shew not their operations as
Moistnesse, } heat and cold doe in their force.

L

of

*Of the second faculty of Medicines, its that which ensueth the effect
of the first elementall qualirie, and is as followeth.*

Heat doe	{	1 rarifie,	}	Cold doe	{	1 stop,
		2 attenuate,				2 repell,
		3 open,				3 confirme or shut up,
		4 attract,				4 congeale or thicken,
		5 mittigate,				5 heape together,
		6 cleanse.				6 restraine fluxes.
Moist doe	{	1 soften,	}	Drith doe	{	1 harden,
		2 relax.				2 stiffen and withhold.

*These Medicines following, have their names from
their Effects.*

We call those	{	1 anodines,	}	Which doe	{	1 appease or mittigate paine,
		2 repercussives,				2 repell, or dry backe,
		3 resolutive,				3 resolve, rarifie, & open the pores,
		4 mollificatives,				4 mollifie, soften hardnesse,
		5 attractives,				5 draw out,
		6 suppuratives,				6 turn tumors, &c. to pus, or sanies,
		7 Mundificatives,				7 cleanse filthy sores, &c.
		8 Incarnatives,				8 increase flesh in sores,
		9 Conglutinatives,				9 glue together new wounds,
		10 Cicatrizatives,				10 cover a raw sore with skin,
		11 Corosives.				11 gnaw or eat the flesh.

These for the most part are drawne from

- first and second facultie sometimes by
- 1 joyning,
 - 2 separating,
 - 3 coupling two qualities together.
 - 4 on qualitie of the first facultie proceeds the
 - 1 anodine proper of it selfe by a moderate heating faculty to ease paine.
 - 2 anodine to evacuate the matter causing paine.
 - 3 anodine by narcotticks to
 - 1 Astonish the sense by cold, simply cause rest.
 - 3 Provoke sleepe by cold moisture.
 - 5 Neither of these faculties but by an occult property, as the Loadstone draweth Iron, for which no reason can be shewed: Also when by touching the Needle of a Diall, it shall make that end to stand to the North alwayes is by occult propertie.
 - 2 the effects and operations of the said faculties as some be
 - 1 Anodines,
 - 2 Repercussives,
 - 3 Incarnatives, done by two faculties,
 - 1 drying.
 - 2 clenfing.
 - 4 Cicatrizatives, } dry and } 4 more } then } 1 cōglutinates
 - 5 Conglutinatives, } astringe } 5 lesse, } then } 2 Cicatrizes.
 - 6 To move or stay
 - 1 Vrine,
 - 2 Sweat,
 - 3 Vomit,
 - 4 Milke,
 - 5 Stooles,
 - 6 Menstrua,
 - 7 Hemoroids, &c.
 - 3 A hot and attenuating faculty, such
 - 1 move
 - 1 Sweat,
 - 2 Vrine,
 - 3 Menses, &c.
 - 2 cause Milke, &c.
 - 4 The contrary facultties, keepe backe and stop the same.
 - 5 Occult cause, as vomit comes neither from the
 - first } faculty, but
 - second }
 from an occult or hidden propertie, naturally planted in any vomitory Medicine, &c.

- 1 Dependencie, i. they worke only by an occult propriety found out by experience, and no reason to be shewed why it doth so.

2 Difference is

- 1 It works not by Elementall qualities of

- 1 Hear.
2 Cold.
3 Drith.
3 Moisture.

- 2 Also this, we see that divers being hot, cold, dry, or moist in on and the same degree, yet produce not the like effects.

- 1 More in on part then in another.
2 Such that they purge humour more then another.
3 Knowne only by experience.

In these consider their

3 Manner of working their effects is

Thus that some hot and dry in the second degree doe cause either

- 1 Vomit,
2 Egestion,
3 Sweat,
4 Urine,
5 Milke,
6 neither

all by an occult property for which no reason can be given why or how they doe so.

5 As

- 1 Agaric,
2 Ruberb,

draw

- 1 Flegme
2 Choler

from the

- 1 head & joynts,
2 liver & reines.

4 Medicines are furnished some with

- 1 on simple facultie alone.
2 More and those contrary, of which the taste will manifest it unto you.

1 To worke more on this

part
humour

then another, and none can finde out the reason, but only experience.

5 Meanes are partly taken, from the parts they most respect in their operations, as

- 2 Cephalicks,
3 Pulmonicks,
4 Cordials,
5 Hepaticks,
6 Spleniticks,
7 Diuriticks,
8 Arthriticks,

These respect the

- 1 Head,
2 Lungs,
3 Heart,
4 Liver,
5 Spleene,
6 Reines,
7 Joynts.

Now

Now of the Tastes, in which consider these things following. 77

1 Definition, it is a decoction of humiditie into drynesse, first giving a taste on the tongue, according to the varietie of the matter.

- 2 Kinds 9, i. {
 1 Hot as {
 1 Acide,
 2 Bitter,
 3 Salt.
 2 Cold as {
 1 Acerbe,
 2 Austere,
 3 Acide.
 3 Temperate as. {
 1 Sweet,
 2 Oily or fat,
 3 Insipide.

3 Differences are according to the degrees of concoction it is {
 1 great in hot
 2 lesser in cold
 3 mean intemperate } taste

- 1 That turns moist into drynesse.
 2 Which is divers by degrees of concoction.

- 4 Cause {
 1 Of taste is in these two i. {
 1 complexion being either {
 1 hot,
 2 cold,
 3 dry,
 4 moist,
 5 temperate.
 2 Substance being either {
 1 thick,
 2 thin,
 3 mean.

1 Knowne by applying on the tongue well disposed by the nerves.

- 2 Taste which is {
 1 strongest of hot
 2 least of cold
 3 mean of temperate } taste

- 5 Signes are {
 3 Complexion {
 1 Hot causeth five tastes, {
 1 sweet,
 2 bitter,
 3 Oily or unctuous,
 4 Salt,
 5 biting taste.
 2 Cold causeth foure tastes, {
 1 sowre,
 2 lesse sowre,
 3 yet lesse lowre,
 4 insipid, warriish without taste.

- 4 Substances are 9, i. {
 1 thick substance causeth taste either {
 1 sweet,
 2 bitter,
 3 sowre.
 2 Thin substance cause taste either {
 1 biting taste sharpe,
 2 Oily,
 3 fowrish.
 3 Mean substance cause taste either {
 1 sharpe biting.
 2 salt,
 3 warriish.

Nature observes this order in concoction of most bodies.

- 1 The Acerbe taste should take place.
- 2 The Austere.
- 3 The Acide.
- 4 The next instruction of concoction ariseth thus,
 - 1 without taste.
 - 2 Oily.
 - 3 Sweet, perfectly, concoct, and temperate.
- 5 If
 - 1 salt,
 - 2 bitter,
 - 3 acrid,
 This concoction exceeds the bonds of mediocrity in the highest excess of almost a fiery heat.
- 6 Note that all things that be by nature taste lesse, doe not alwayes ascend to the height of sweetness by the degree of
 - 1 Acerbitie,
 - 2 Austeritie,
 - 3 Aceditie.
 As if by absolute necessity that all sweet things must first passe these three degrees.
- 7 Note that many plants and their fruits being
 - 1 ripe are some
 - 2 unripe are sweetish which after further concoction become
 - 3 fowre.
 - 1 bitter,
 - 2 austere,
 - 3 fowre.
 Which is a perfection in nature by full ripeness and convocation, and not an excess in (nature in that species.
- 8 In many things the sweet and fatty taste becomes so by concoction, as in
 - 1 Grapes.
 - 2 Figs.
 - 3 Peares.
 - 4 Apples, &c.

The order
of this con-
coction.

Now

1 Definition, it is a harsh taste as in unripe fruits betweene bitter and sourish, being yet all raw.

2 Kinds vary according to the { 1 temperature,
2 substance.

3 Difference it is { 1 dryer
2 colder
3 grosser
4 earthier
5 lesse moister
6 much lesse moist then Acide. } than Austere.

4 Temperature, it is { 1 notably cooling and drying.
2 of cold, grosse, and earthy substance being yet all raw and vnripe.

Acerbe taste the 5 Effects, it is { 1 condensative, & to { 1 thicken.
2 harden.
3 congeale.
2 refreshing.
3 stopping.
4 restraining.
5 repelling.
6 binds
7 exasperates } chiefly in the superficial parts.

6 Some is as the taste of { 1 Granat peeles,
2 Galls,
3 Tan or Oke barke,
4 Sumach,
5 Cypresse Nuts, &c.

7 Some performe as are said { 1 earthy,
2 cold,
3 dry, } Not partaking of watry moisture.

Note that fruits Acerbe before they be ripe, having accession of heat, turne sweet as Chestnuts, doe.

of

- 1 Definition, it is much Acerbe, but milder, not so harsh.
- 2 Kinds are according to the {
 1 temperature,
 2 substance.
- 1 Increase a degree in concoction, more towards maturity, then Acerbe.
- 1 It {
 1 Consists in a medium {
 1 Not so {
 2 Only by heat and {
 moisture either by {
 3 Having accession of moisture only, and that more grosse of Acerbe, and so causeth Austere.
- 2 Both Austere and Acerbe are in like degree cold, but austere is the moister.
- 3 Differences {
 1 more {
 2 heat alone {
 3 moisture alone {
 and that either {
 1 airy {
 2 warty {
 and {
 1 sweet {
 2 Oily {
 taste.
- 3 It gets some times {
 2 Both together are joyned.
- 4 If the cold remainning in fruits, a subtile humiditie grow, it causeth taste Acide.
- 5 If it have a warrish moisture and fit heat, it turns either to {
 1 sweet {
 2 Oily {
 taste, if the moisture growing with heat be {
 1 cold and dry, but not so much as Acerbe, {
 2 Neere in {
 1 temperature, {
 2 effect, {
 3 to acerbe, but lesse drying.
- 4 Temperature, {
 1 Its {
 2 Neere in {
 3 effect, {
 4 sappy bodies acerbe, {
 5 become sweet by the {
 6 interposed degree of {
 1 cold, they expell fluxes.
- 5 Effects are as they be {
 1 dry and earthy {
 2 they doe {
 3 thicken {
 4 stop {
 5 weighen the passages, {
 6 conglutinate, {
 7 circarize {
 8 such are raw unripe fruits.
- 6 Some consist in a meane, i. a more earthy body, as it is apparent in {
 1 with further concoction of {
 2 heat from Acerbe, {
 3 Acerbe fruit, {
 4 unripe by {
 5 Cold in fruits augmented, & there retained is turned into Acide. {
 6 Heat and moisture {
 7 augment together, if {
 1 ayrie, {
 2 warty, {
 3 they {
 4 passe to {
 5 Oily {
 6 sweet {
 7 taste.
- 7 Some is changed {
 1 Acerbe fruit, {
 2 unripe by {
 3 Cold in fruits augmented, & there retained is turned into Acide. {
 4 Heat and moisture {
 5 augment together, if {
 1 ayrie, {
 2 warty, {
 3 they {
 4 passe to {
 5 Oily {
 6 sweet {
 7 taste.

- 1 Definition, it is a sowre Vineger,
tast, as is that of Verjuice,
Aligere,
Sowre juices, &c.
- 2 Kinds are according to the { 1 temperature,
2 substance.
- 3 Differences are { 1 According to the kinds.
2 More subtle then any of the two former tasts.
3 The subtiler, the more { 1 piercing or penetrating.
2 It divides almost as
powerfully as the Acride.
4 The { 1 thicker in substance, { The duller in o-
2 colder the temperature, } operation.
- 4 Temperature { 1 is { 1 without naturall heat,
2 cold and watry,
3 subtiler then Acerbe or Austere,
4 neere in effect to Acerbe, but lesse drying.
- 5 Effects, it { 1 attenuates,
2 insides,
3 divides,
4 penetrates,
5 opens obstructions.
6 clenseth,
7 repels all fluxions by its deep piercing cold,
8 dryes strongly even in its watry consistence.
9 Stayes and stops all { 1 Bleedings,
2 Hemorrhoids,
3 Dysenteries.
- 6 Manifesteth it force in { 1 Vineger,
2 Verjuice,
3 Juice of { 1 Lemmons,
2 Sorrell,
4 Cherries,
5 Barbaries,
6 Sloes, &c.

Thus farre of the three cold tasts.

M

Nov

Now of temperate tastes; and first of Insipide.

- 1 Definition it is { 1 fresh or tastelesse as water,
2 improperly called a taste,
3 rather a privation of tastes.
- 2 Kinds are according to the { 1 temperature,
2 substance.
- 3 Differences { 1 it increaseth a degree in concoction from the former
more towards maturity.
2 it { 1 inclineth more to warmnesse then Acide,
2 cooleth and is grosser substance.
- 4 Temperature { 1 it is cold and moist with a little naturall heat, but not
so much as the two following, yet sweetish, not
brackish but watrish.
2 It is without { 1 taste, as water simply,
2 smell.
- Insipide the { 1 it draweth together the { 1 Pores,
2 Orifices of the veines,
2 repercusseth and restraineth by cooling.
5 its effects, and { 3 constipates.
4 stupifieth and astonisheth the member.
5 Moistneth and thereby softneth.
6 cooleth and quencheth heat.
2 Inspisate, that is, it { 1 thickneth and congealeth,
2 constipates and stupifies.
- 6 Some manifesteth its force in { 1 Taste { 1 Water chiefly.
2 Melons.
3 Cucumbers.
4 Gourds.
2 All of watry tastelesnesse.

The

1 Definition it is as Hony, Sugar, Manna, sweet Fruits, &c.

2 Kinds are divers according to the { 1 temperature.
2 substance.

3 Differences it { 1 is made by moderate and well growing heat.
2 consisteth in { 1 thin and hot, then Insipide,
a matter more { 2 grosse then the oily, from which
in the first qualities it do not differ.

4 Temperature it is of { 1 hot
2 ayrie { nature
3 temperate

5 Effects { 1 cleanseth.
2 digesteth.
3 very sweet { 3 concocteth.
4 ripeneth.
5 relaxeth.
6 asswageth paines.
7 glueth.

Sweet taste
the

2 All sweet things worke effects { 1 temperatures.
according to its differences of { 2 substance.
their degrees and their

Some is such as are { 1 Milke.
2 Honey.
3 Sugar.
4 Manna.
5 sweet { 1 Almonds,
2 Fruits, &c.

The third and last temperate taste is oily.

- 1 Definition it is a tast as
- 1 Oile,
 - 2 Butrer,
 - 3 Greale,
 - 4 Marrow, &c.

- 2 Kinds are divers according to the
- 1 temperature,
 - 2 substance.

1 are divers according to the kinds.

- 3 Differences
- 2 some are made of
 - 1 greene unripe
 - 2 maturity, or ripe
 - 1 new and pure,
 - 2 old and musty,
 - 3 acrid by nature as that of
 - 1 Lions,
 - 2 Foxes, &c

Oily tast.
the.

- 4 Temperature
- 1 hot,
 - 2 moist,
 - 3 aierie,
- more then the former sweet taste.

- 5 Effects, it
- 1 humacteth,
 - 2 relaxeth,
 - 3 molifieth,
 - 4 lubryfieth,
 - 5 appeaseth pain.

- 6 Which are such as
- 1 Oile Olive,
 - 2 fresh Butter,
 - 3 Greales,
 - 4 Marrowes,
 - 5 Divers other
 - 1 Oiles,
 - 2 Fats, &c.

Thus much of temperate tastes.

Now

Now follow the three hot and sharp tastes, as first of salt taste

- 1 salt,
2 bitter.
3 acrida.

1 Definition, the taste is manifest yet of divers kinds.

2 Kinds

as divers
according
to the

1 tempe-
rature,
2 sub-
stance,

therofas

1 common Salt.

2 miter,

3 gemm.

4 armoniac,

5 naturall,

6 artificial,

7 Sea-water, &c.

3 Differen-
ces are

1 according to the

1 kinds,

2 temperature,

3 substance.

1 naturally so

2 some 2 artificiall &

be of divers

1 natures } too long here to
2 effects } recite.

4 Tem-
perature
they

1 hor,

2 dry,

3 astringent,

4 are lesse earthy then bitter things.

2 proceed from an earthy drynes.

1 contracteth the pores,

2 cutteth,

3 clenseth,

4 scoureth,

5 restraineth,

6 preserveth from putrification,

7 dryeth without manifest apparence of great heat,

8 digesteth,

9 shuts up or thins together.

10 have many strange operations.

Salts are either

1 common,

2 naturall,

3 artificiall, being divers and rare secrets.

Salts.

The second hot taste is bitter taste.

- 1 Definition this taste is manifest, as Aloes, Absinthium, &c.
- 2 Kinds are more or lesse according to the } 1 temperature,
2 substance.
- 3 Differences are divers according as they differ in } 1 temperature
2 substance.
- 4 Temperature is { 1 hot,
2 earthy and grosse,
3 drying,
4 abundant heat torrifed and dried up.
- 5 Effects taken, { 1 in-wards it doth { 1 purge
2 void superfluous humours.
3 open { 1 pores,
2 mouthes, of the veins oft by
3 passages, their abstergent fac-
cause 1 menstria,
2 hemorrhoids
2 Subtile and thin.
- 2 outward it { 1 cleneth, 1 the Sanies from Vlcers,
2 wipeth, 2 superfluous humours from
3 scoureth, the bodie.
- 6 Some as, such as { 1 Aloes,
2 Gentian,
3 Absinthium,
4 Centory
5 Colosinth,
6 Fumitorie, &c.

Bitter
taste the

The

Acride taste the

- 1 Definition, it is a hot biting fiery taste as Pepper, &c.
- 2 Kinds are divers according to the
 - 1 temperature,
 - 2 substance.
- 3 Differences are
 - 1 According to the
 - 1 kind,
 - 2 temperature,
 - 3 substance.
 - 2 Also to be considered,
 - 1 How and in what manner to use them.
 - 1 venemous.
 - 2 used
 - 1 inwardly safely
 - 1 Pepper,
 - 2 Mustard, &c.
 - 2 outwardly, and not inwards.
 - 3 both inwards and outwards.
 - 3 putrifeactive as
 - 1 Arsenicum,
 - 2 Realger,
 - 3 and Sublimate, &c.
 - 4 Vesicatories as
 - 1 Cantarades,
 - 2 Sperewort, &c.
 - 5 Caustick as
 - 1 Calx viva,
 - 2 Lixivium,
 - 3 Oile of Sulphur, &c.
- 4 Temperature
 - 1 hot.
 - 2 dry.
 - 3 subtle.
 - 4 biting.
 - 5 fires, &c.
- 5 Effects they
 - 1 heat, prick, bite.
 - 2 open the passages.
 - 3 penetrate.
 - 4 attenuate.
 - 5 draw out grosse humours.
 - 6 evacuates and
 - urine.
 - termes.
 - sweat.
 - 7 sends forth
 - 8 digesteth.
 - 9 inciseth.
 - 10 drieth.
 - 11 purgeth and clenseth.
 - 12 consumes.
 - 13 liquifieth.
 - 14 cause
 - 1 blisters.
 - 2 alters.
 - 3 rubification.
- 6 Things fit to accomplish this are—
 - 1 Pepper.
 - 2 Cloves.
 - 3 Greines.
 - 4 Ginger.
 - 5 Garlick.
 - 6 Onions.
 - 7 Squilla.
 - 9 All the abovesaid and divers others to be used in time and place as occasion serveth.
 - 10 Exceeding the bounds of mediocritie in excesse and fiery heat.

time in the case of a

to be made in the future.

[illegible]

...
...
...
...
...
...

Things are according to the

Here follow the things of most note to be considered in every particular
Region, part and member of the bodie.

Things of note concerning
the head are generally, these
two, i. the parts contain—

- | | | | |
|---|--------------------|---|-------------------|
| { | ning, be s. i. the | 1 | Haire. |
| | | 2 | Skin. |
| | | 3 | Membrana carnosā. |
| | | 4 | Pericranium. |
| | | 5 | Crania, or Scull. |
| { | ned, are s. i. the | 1 | Dura mater. |
| | | 2 | Pia |
| | | 3 | Retemirabile. |
| | | 4 | Vermiformis. |
| | | 5 | Cerebrum. |

Things of note of the parts of the
face are these 11. i. the

- | | | |
|---|----|-------------|
| { | 1 | Bones. |
| | 2 | Front. |
| | 3 | Temples. |
| | 4 | Eie-browes. |
| | 5 | Eie-lids. |
| | 6 | Eies. |
| | 7 | Eares. |
| | 8 | Nose. |
| | 9 | Cheekes. |
| | 10 | Mouth, also |
| | 11 | Chin. |

- | | | |
|---|---|---------|
| { | 1 | Lips. |
| | 2 | Teeth. |
| | 3 | Tongue. |
| | 4 | Uvula. |
| | 5 | Pallat. |
| | 6 | Jawes. |

Things of note of the parts of the
neck, are these 15 following. i. the

- | | | |
|---|----|------------------|
| { | 1 | Spondels. |
| | 2 | Legaments. |
| | 3 | Tendons. |
| | 4 | Nerves. |
| | 5 | Veines. |
| | 6 | Arteries. |
| | 7 | Nucha. |
| | 8 | Paxwax. |
| | 9 | Muscles. |
| | 10 | Almonds. |
| | 11 | Epiglot. |
| | 12 | Isophagus. |
| | 13 | Iymon. |
| | 14 | Thachia Arteria. |
| | 15 | Gula. |

Things of
note of the

4 shoulder
and great
arme are
14. 7. the

5 Breast
are gene-
rally two,
7. the things
contay-

- 1 Bones.
- 2 Cartilages.
- 3 Ligaments.
- 4 Marrow.
- 5 Tendons.
- 6 Muscles.
- 7 Nerues.
- 8 Veines.
- 9 Arteries.
- 10 Panicles.
- 11 Flesh.
- 12 Skin.
- 13 Haire.
- 14 Nailles.

- 1 Utter skin.
- 2 Flesh.
- 3 Muscles.
- 4 Panicles.
- 5 Bones.
- 6 Cartilages.
- 7 Nucha.
- 8 Paxwax.
- 9 Ligaments.
- 10 Nerves.
- 11 Paps.
- 12 Plura.

- 1 Trachia arteria.
- 2 Oesophagus.
- 3 Heart.
- 4 Panicles.
- 5 Lungs.
- 6 Midriffe.

Things

- 1 Myrac.
- 2 Syphac.
- 3 Bones.
- 4 Nucha.
- 5 Nerves.
- 6 Veines.
- 7 Arteries.
- 8 Muscles.

11 ning
be 8. i.
the

6 Region of the belly are in generall two, i. the things contay-

- 1 Cale.
- 2 Liver.
- 3 Gall.
- 4 Spleene.
- 5 Stomack.
- 6 Intestines.
- 7 Mesenterium.
- 8 Reines.
- 9 Bladder.

2 ned
be 12.
i. the

Things of
note of the

10 Spermatick vessels.

11 Matrix.

12 parts below
without froth
be three, i. the

- 1 Groyne.
- 2 Yard.
- 3 Cods.

1 divided into three parts, i. the

- 1 Thigh.
- 2 Shank.
- 3 Foot.

7 Great
legge it is

2 As in the great arme the Nucha excepted, and so but 13 particulars.

*A briefe Anatomie of the parts of the bodie in generall, and
first of the simple Members.*

- Simple members are 2
11. besides Haire and
Nailles, as
- 1 Bones.
 - 2 Cartalages, or gristles.
 - 3 Legaments.
 - 4 Nerves, or finewes.
 - 5 Cords, or tendons.
 - 6 Veines.
 - 7 Arteries, or heart pipes.
 - 8 Panicles, or Felmes.
 - 9 Flesh.
 - 10 Fat.
 - 11 Skin.
 - 1 Haire, } these two be excrementall
2 Nailles, }

- 1 Bones are
- 1 Simple.
 - 2 Spermatick.
 - 3 Cold.
 - 4 Dry.
 - 5 Insensible, without feeling.
 - 6 Inflexible, without bowing.
 - 7 The bearers up of the body.
 - 8 Many for divers causes.
 - 9 248. in number after *Avicen.*
 - 10 307. after some other.

- 2 Cartalages are
- 1 Simple.
 - 2 Spermatick.
 - 3 Cold.
 - 4 Dry.
 - 5 Insensible.
 - 6 Partly flexible.
 - 7 Ordained for five causes.
 - 8 Next to the bones in hardnesse.

Legaments
are

- 1 simple.
 - 2 spermatick.
 - 3 cold.
 - 4 dry.
 - 5 insensible.
 - 6 flexible.
 - 7 to bind the bones together.
 - 8 resting places to divers sinewes.
 - 9 to hold up divers members.
 - 10 harder } Nerves.
 - 11 softer } then } Gristles.
- a substance that springeth out of the bones and gristles

Nerves are

- 1 called sinewes.
 - 2 simple.
 - 3 spermatick.
 - 4 cold.
 - 5 dry.
 - 6 sensible.
 - 7 flexible.
 - 8 strong.
 - 9 tough.
 - 10 of two sorts, i. } 1 sensitives.
 - } 2 motives.
- the things that give voluntary motion to the cords, &c
the instruments to convey the Animall spirits.

Cords are

- 1 called tendons.
- 2 simple in qualitie, but compound in substance.
- 3 spermatick.
- 4 cold.
- 5 dry, } 1 strong.
- 6 very } 2 tough.
- 7 partly sensible.
- 9 made of nerves and legaments for three causes.
- 10 mean, between legaments and nerves.

N 3 Veines

- 6 Veins are
- 1 simple.
 - 2 spermatick.
 - 3 cold.
 - 4 dry.
 - 5 the vessels to carry the blood nutritive.
 - 6 all begun in the Liver.
 - 7 with on only coat or covering.
 - 8 hollow of a nervous substance.
 - 9 divers where- } *porta*, in that hollow
 - of two are most } *cava*, in the bunchy
 - principall, *i. vena* } part of the Liver.
 - 10 said to be 365 of note, beside the Capillar Veines.

- 7 Arteries are
- 1 simple.
 - 2 spermatick.
 - 3 cold.
 - 4 dry.
 - 5 hollow and nervous.
 - 6 all begun at the heart.
 - 7 All with two coats, except *Arteria venalis*.
 - 8 divers whereof two are principals as *Arteria* } *magna*.
 - 9 the Pulse. } *venalis*.
 - 10 vessels to carry abroad the vitall blood and spirits.

- 8 Panicles are
- 1 some } *periosteæ*, the felmes that cover the bones.
 - 2 compound as *Diaphragma*, &c. } *mediastina*, &c.
 - 2 spermatick.
 - 3 cold.
 - 4 dry.
 - 5 made some to } *1* cover divers members.
 - 6 } *2* divide parts on from another.

flesh

9 flesh is

- 1 some { 1 simple.
 2 compound.
 2 sanguine not spermatick.
 3 hot.
 4 moist.
 5 caused of blood { 1 simple and pure.
 6 of three kinds as { 2 musculous, or brawny.
 flesh, { 3 Glandulous, or kernelly.

10 fat is

- 1 simple.
 2 not spermatick.
 3 cold.
 4 moist.
 5 insensible.
 6 made of the subtle parts of the blood.
 7 without sinewes in it.
 8 of three kinds, i. { 1 *Adeps*, i. is that next under the Skin.
 { 2 *Pinguedo*, i. is that mixt with the flesh.
 { 3 *Auxungia*, i. that about the Kidneys and
 Intrailes.

- 1 simple.
 2 partly spermatick.
 3 temperate.
 4 strong.
 5 tough.
 6 flexible.
 7 sensible.
 8 of two sorts, i. { 1 *Epiderims*, i. is that true thin utter Skin.
 { 2 *Panniculus carnosus*, i. the inner fleshy Skin.

11 skin is

- 1 made { 1 temperate the better to judge,
 { 2 of { 1 Veines.
 { 2 Arteries.
 { 3 Nerves.

- 10 of divers properties in certaine places, and varieth according
 to the place whereon it groweth, for some { may
 you { cannot } flay.

of

Of the Excrementall parts aforesaid.

1 Haires
are

- 1 Excrementall parts and no members.
- 2 made of grosse fumosities.
- 3 cold.
- 4 dry.
- 5 made {
 - 1 to cause comelineffe.
 - 2 evacuate fumosities of the third digestion.
 - 3 shew by their colour, &c. the temperature of the brain.
- 6 Superfluities.

2 Naitles
are

- 1 Excrementall parts and no members.
- 2 superfluities.
- 3 cold.
- 4 dry.
- 5 softer then bones.
- 6 Tough like horne.
- 7 Engendred of earthy vapours.
- 8 made {
 - 1 the better to hold.
 - 2 to {
 - 1 claw and scratch.
 - 2 divide things the better.

Things of note
concerning the
head are gene-
rally these two
i. the parts con-
taining,

1. 5. i. the
- 1 Haire,
 - 2 Skin,
 - 3 Flesh,
 - 4 Panicle, *Pericranium*,
 - 5 Scull.

2. 5. i. the
- 1 *Dura* } *Mater.*
 - 2 *Pia* }
 - 3 *Retemirabile*.
 - 4 *Vermiformis*.
 - 5 Braines.

A further relation of those ten parts, what they are, with their proper places, &c.

1. The 5 parts containing,
- 1. Haire, *crinis*, is sufficiently spoken of in the tract of simple members.
 - 2 Skin, *i. cutis*, is that in which the haire groweth.
 - 3 *Membrana carnos*a is the hard flesh on the head growing betweene the utter Skin and *Pericranium*.
 - 4 *Pericranium* is the Panicle that covereth the Scull without froth, between the *membrana carnos*a, and the bones of the Scull.

5 Crai-
na the
scul have

1. 7. bones, i.
- 1. 1. *os coronale*, i. the bone of the fore-head.
 - 2. 2. *ossa lateralia*, i. the side bones of the head.
 - 3. 2. *ossa petrosa*, i. the hard stony bones of the eares wher on they grow.
 - 4. 1. *os basillare*, i. called *Paxilla*, the foundation bone of the head.
 - 5. 1. *occiput*, i. called *landa*, or *occipitall* bone.
 - 6. 2. is the bone wherein the hole, afore the *Nucha* passeth.
 - 7. 1. *Coronale*, i. it goeth crosse over the mould of the head.
 - 8. 2. *Sagittales* joyneth the side bones to the crown of the head.
 - 9. 3. *Lamdooides* joyneth the hinder ends of the side bones to the bone *occipitall*.
 - 10. 2. 2. False, that joyn the eare-bones to the side bones of the head.

2. 5 futures,
or seames, i.

3 true

The five
things con-
tained, i. the

- 1 *Duramater*, is the thick hard panicle within the Skull next under it.
- 2 *Pia mater*, is the soft mother, or panicle, next under *Duramater*, in this the braine is wrapped.
- 3 *Rete mirabile*, i. the wonderfull Net, is set under the panicles, and is composed of Arteries that come from the heart, herein is the vitall spirits made Animall, in this Net is the braine inclosed, from this hath the spirit of feeling its first creation, & thence passeth to other parts.
- 4 *Vermiformis* i. the two Wormelike substances in the middle ventricle of the head.
 - 1 is of two sorts, i.
 - 1 *Cerebrum* is the great marrowy substance in the fore-part of the head, &c.
 - 2 *Cerebellum*, it is the little hard braine in the hinder part of the head.
 - 2 have 3 ventricles, i. the
 - 1 former
 - 2 middle
 - 3 hinder
 ventricle.
- 5 *Cerebrum* is the brains, it

Of the Anatomy of the face.

Things of most note of the parts of
the face are these eleven, i. the

- 1 Bones,
- 2 Front,
- 3 Temples,
- 4 Eye-browes,
- 5 Eye-lids,
- 6 Eyes,
- 7 Eares,
- 8 Nose,
- 9 Checks,
- 10 Mouth,
- 11 Chin.

A further relation of those parts, for your better understanding hereof.

- Of those
11. things,
i. the
- | | | |
|----|--|---|
| 1 | Bones called <i>ossa facies</i> , are nine. | |
| 2 | Front, called <i>frons</i> , i. the fore-head. | |
| 3 | Temples, called <i>Tempora</i> . | |
| 4 | Eye-browes, called <i>Supercilia</i> . | |
| 5 | Eye-lids, called <i>Palpebra</i> . | |
| | | 1 A Nerve, called <i>Nervus opticus</i> . |
| | | 2 Seven Tunics. |
| 6 | Eye, called | 3 Three Humours. |
| | <i>oculus</i> , each | 4 Seven Muscles. |
| | Eye hath | 5 A kernet of teares in the corner next the Nose. |
| | | 6 Veines. |
| | | 7 Arteries, &c. |
| 7 | Eares are called <i>Aures</i> . | |
| 8 | Nose is called <i>Nasus</i> . | |
| 9 | Cheeks are called <i>Gena</i> . | |
| | | 1 Lip, i. <i>Labra</i> . |
| | | 2 Teeth, <i>Dentes</i> . |
| 10 | Mouth called <i>Os</i> in the which are these things of note, i. the | 3 Tongue, <i>Lingua</i> . |
| | | 4 <i>Vvula</i> . |
| | | 5 Pallat, i. <i>Palatum</i> . |
| | | 6 Jaw-bones, i. <i>Maxilla</i> . |
| 11 | Chin, called <i>Mentum</i> . | |

This part reacheth from the } 1 foundation bone of the head behind, to the
 } 2 nether end of the seventh Spondile.
 } 2 Epiglot to Gula before.

- 1 Spondels.
- 2 Ligaments.
- 3 *Nucha*.
- 4 Nerves.
- 5 Veines.
- 6 Arteries.
- 7 Paxwax.
- 8 Muscles.
- 9 Almonds.
- 10 Epiglot.
- 11 *Oesophagus*.
- 12 *Ismon*.
- 13 *Trachia Arteria*.
- 14 *Gula*.

Things of
 note of the
 neck are 14.
 i. the

A further Relation of these.

- 1 7. Spondels, or turning joynts of the neck.
- 2 7. Paires of Nerves of those Spondles.
- 3 Marrow of those Spondles called *Nucha*.
- 4 Ligaments.
- 5 Veines, *Jugular* or *Guidigi*, &c.
- 6 Arteries.
- 7 Paxwax called *Serviss*, i. the white haire.
- 8 Muscles being 20.
- 9 Almonds called *Amigdales*.
- 10 Epiglot, i. called *Ligulam*, of some *Operculum laringis*, is the knot or gristle in the throat at top of the wind-pipe.
- 11 *Oesophagus*, is the gut that carrieth the meat and drink from the mouth into the stomach; &c.
- 12 *Ismon* is above between the *Oesophagus*, and the *Trachia arteria*.
- 13 *Trachia arteria*, i. the wind-pipe.
- 14 *Gula*, is the pit or box, at the nether end of the neck before, at the upper end of the brest between the two *furcula* bones.

of

Of the Anatomie of the Brest, this part reacheth from
Ossa furcula, downe to Diaphragma.

Things of note of the Brest are generally two, i. the things contain-
ing are these
12, i. the

- 1 Vtter Skin.
- 2 Flesh.
- 3 Muscles.
- 4 Panicles.
- 5 Bones.
- 6 Gristles.
- 7 Nucha.
- 8 Paxwax.
- 9 Ligaments.
- 10 Nerves.
- 11 Paps.
- 12 Plura.

A further relation of these.

- 1 Vtter Skin, called *Cutis*.
- 2 Flesh, *Caro*.
- 3 Muscles, { called *Lacertus*, or *Musculus*, are eighty, and
after some Writers, ninety.
- 4 Panicles, or the *Periosteum*, &c. those that cover the bones.
 { 1 Twelve Spondels beginning at the last Spon-
dle of the neck, and so reacheth downwards.
 { 2 Three brest bones, called { 1 *Pectorale*,
 { 2 *Sternon*,
 { 3 Twelve { 1 Seven called, *Costa vera*,
 { 2 Five called { 1 *Costa spuria*,
 { 2 The short ribs.
- 6 Gristle, *Ensisformis*, it groweth at the lower end, of the ne-
ther *Sternon* bone in the brest before.
- 7 Nucha, i. the marrow of those 12 Spondels.
- 8 Paxwax.
- 9 Ligaments.
- 10 Twelve paire of motive Nerves of those Spondels.
- 11 Paps of a glandulous substance, or flesh.
- 12 Plura, i. the pani- { 1 Ribs within.
cle that covers the { 2 upper part of *Diaphragma*.
 { 1 *Trachea Arteria*.
 { 2 *Oesophagus*.
 { 3 Heart. 4 Panicles.
 { 5 Lungs. 6 Midriff

2 ned of note within the
Brest are generally these
six, i. the

Things of note of the things contained in the Brest being six as aforesaid, i. the

- 1 *Trachia Arteria*, i. the wind pipe that brings aire to the Lungs and Heart.
- 2 *Oesophagus*, i. called Merie.

- 1 It is {
 - 1 called Cor.
 - 2 a principall member, the Well of heat and life.
- 2 it hath two Ventricles, i. the {
 - 1 right,
 - 2 left.

3 Heart in which note these seven things.

- 3 The two {
 - 1 deafe Eares.
 - 2 great Arteries of the left Ventricle, *Arteria*.
- 1 *Venalis*, to carry blood to the Lungs, and brings back aire to the Heart.
- 2 *Magna*.
- 5 Into the right Ventricle commeth a Vein into the Heart, to bring it blood nutritive, from *venacava*.
- 6 It is wrapped in the *capsula corais*, a thicke Panicle like a purse.
- 7 it hath two {
 - 1 *Diafole*, i. opening
 - 2 *Sifole*, i. closing
- of the Heart and Pulse.

4 Panicles of note are three i. the

- 1 *Plura* aforesaid.
- 2 *Capsula Cordis*.
- 3 *Mediastine*, i. a Panicle that divideth the brest right downe, i. divides the right side from the left.
- 1 It is called *pulmo*, i. the lights.

5 Lungs of it consider these seven things of note

- 2 The temperature is {
 - 1 naturally cold and dry.
 - 2 accidentally cold and moist.
- 3 Their creation is first spermatick.
- 4 It hath {
 - 1 Two parts, i. on each side of the Brest on parts
 - 2 Five lobes, i. {
 - 1 Three on the right
 - 2 Two on the left
- side.
- 5 They were ordained for {
 - 1 draw in Aire.
 - 2 purifie and temper the Aire,
 - 3 receive the famous superfluities that the Heart doth breath forth.

- 6 Their vessels of note are three, i. their {
 - 1 Veines,
 - 2 Pipes,
 - 3 *Arteria venalis*,
 - 4 *Trachia Arteria*.

Their ligaments.

- 1 called {
 - 1 *Diaphragma* in Greeke.
 - 2 *Septum transversum*, in Latin.

7 Midriffe

- 1 Is set at the lower part of the Brest to divide the spirituals members from the nutritives.
- 3 The {
 - 1 upper part { is made of the Panicle
 - 2 nether {
- 1 *Plura*,
- 2 *Peritoneum*.
- middle between these 2 Panicles toward the ribs is *lacertus* flesh.
- 4 Was made for {
 - 1 defend the spirituals that the nutritives oppress them not.
 - 2 keepe that the vitall heat descend not downe too much.
 - 3 defend the Spinals from maligne fumes.

of

Of the Anatomy of the Region of the Belly, it reacheth from the Midriffe, downe to os pubes, i. to the bottome of the belly.

- 1 Myrac,
- 2 Syphac,
- 3 Bones,
- 4 Nucha,
- 5 Nerves,
- 6 Veines,
- 7 Arteries,
- 8 Muscles.

A further relation of these eight things.

Things of note
of the Region
of the belly are
generally two,
i. the things
contay-

ning of
note are
generally
these 8, i.
the

- 1 called { 1 so in Arab,
- 2 { 2 Abdomen in Latine.
- 2 Is all the whole substance of the belly, from Syphac, outward.
- 1 Myrac { 3 is made { 1 utter skin,
- of these 4, { 2 fat, next under that skin.
- i. the { 3 Carnosus, fleshy panicle, musculous flesh.
- 4 in this substance are eight muscles, i. { 1. 2 longi- { 1 called *musculi recti*,
- tudinalis, { 2 to draw out { 1 wind,
- 2 { 2 to draw out { 2 urine,
- latitudinalis { 3 egestion.
- 3 { 1 called *musculi transversi*.
- 4 { 2 to retaine things.
- Obliqui { 1 called *masculi obliqui*.
- to expell { 1 ventositie,
- 2 { 2 urine,
- 3 { 3 odours, &c.
- 1 called the *Peritoneum*.
- 2 is the inner skin that covereth the belly, and also maketh the nether panicle of *Diaphragma*.
- 3 groweth to Myrac, and seemeth to be part of its substance. (stance)
- 1 spermatick,
- 2 cold,
- 3 dry,
- 4 nervous,
- 5 sensible.
- 5 the breaking of it below is called a rupture.
- 6 note in large wounds of the belly, such Myrac and Syphac both together.
1. 5 spon- { 1 of the backe, called *lumborum vertebrae*,
- delis. { these begin at the lowest rib, and reacheth to os sacrum.
- 3 bones are here { 6 lower spondels are all joynd with os sacrum by sympathy, but the lowest of those six, is a gistle called os caudae, i. the tale bone.
13. i. the { 3. Two pin bones { hind to os sacrum, (bone,
- joynd be- { fore, and do make os pubes, i. the thare
- 4 Nucha is in all these eleven spondels likewise.
- 5 Nerves that come from these spondels are a 11 paire, &c (one odde nerve.
- 6 Veines,
- 7 Arteries.
- 8 Eight muscles are spoken of in Myrac.

- | | |
|-------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 Gall, | 7 Mesenterium, |
| 2 Liver, | 8 Reine, |
| 3 Gall, | 9 Bladder, |
| 4 Spleene, | 10 Spermatick vessels, |
| 5 Stomacke, | 11 Matrix, |
| 6 Guts, | 12 The parts below without froth. |

A further relation of those 12. parts.

- 1 Call { 1 called Zirbus in Greeke,
2 Omentum in Latine.
2 is the fat Call that covereth the bowels next within Sybae.
- 1 called in { Greeke, Hepar,
Latine, *hecur*, i. *massa sanguinis*, i. a masse or lump
of congealed blood.
- 2 it lyeth { 1 under Diaphragma,
2 in the right side under the short ribs.
- 1 Spermatick in the first creation, and after become sanguine.
- 2 a principall member,
3 hot and moist,
4 insensible of it selfe,
5 the place of the second digestion,
- 6 Gibbons and round, on the outside,
7 hollow in the inside towards the stomach.
8 the originall seat of all Veines,
9 bound to Diaphragma,
10 sensible by accident.
- 5 five lobes,
4 have { 1 *Porta*, i. in the hollow,
2 *Cava*, i. *magna*, in the } part of the
veins, i. *vena*, } Bunchy } Liver.
3 called *vesicula fellea*.
- 1 called { 1 the bladder of the Gall
2 the receptacle of choletick superfluities,
3 is { 1 liced in the concavities of the Liver,
2 Spermatick,
3 in most men halfe a pint.
- 1 on to draw in choler, the other to cleanse the blood in
the Liver.
- 3 have { 1 Two to send { 1 Stomack, } to scour { 1 slime,
orifices, i. } 2 gut pilorū } 2 out } excrements
- 1 called *liene*, i. the Milt or Spleen,
2 Spermatick,
3 cold,
4 dry,
- 5 the receptacle of Melancholy placed { 1 Midriffe,
on the left side under the } 2 short ribs.
- 7 fastned { 1 Liver behind to draw away the fecks of the blood.
to the } 2 Stomack before to cast in a sower juice, to caule the
sharper appetite.
- 8 ordained { 1 nourish it selfe,
for three } 2 cleanse the blood from Melancholy,
causes, i. to } 3 sharpen the appetite.

Things of note in the region of the belly containe

Things of
note in the
region of
the belly
contay-

- 1 called *ventriculus*,
 - 2 under *Diaphragma*,
 - 3 lieth betwene the Liver and the Spleene,
 - 4 compound,
 - 5 Spermatick,
 - 6 Nervous,
 - 7 very sensible,
 - 8 made of two Panicles, i. the
 - 1 inward,
 - 2 utter.
 - 9 the place of the first digestion,
 - 10 narrow above and wide beneath,
 - 11 the first foundation of nourishment to all parts.
 - 12 in quantity three pints.
 - 13 fastned
 - 1 above to *Oesophagus*,
 - 2 below to the Gut *Duodenum*.
 - 14 in forme
 - 1 much like the bage of a Bag-pipe,
 - 2 both ends partly upward,
 - 3 with the nether passage better then the other 3 for causes as shall in the next Tract be declared.
- And are called the Intestines.
- 1 *Duodenum*
 - 1 groweth to the nether mouth of the Stomacke,
 - 2 is twelve inches long,
 - 3 also called *pilorum*.
 - 2 *Iejunium*
 - 1 The empty or fasting gut is ever more found empty
 - 2 Into this gut passeth choler from the gall to cleanse it.
 - 3 *Ileon*, the small gut, this is
 - 1 fifteen or sixteen cubits long,
 - 2 called in Latine *Termis*.
 - 4 *Mono-cubus*, i.
 - 1 The blind gut, called *sacculus*, i. a sack,
 - 2 This gut seemeth to have but one end,
 - 3 There goeth no *Mesenterij* Veines beyond this gut, to draw any juice because all the food is spent before.
 - 5 *Colon*
 - 1 is the great gut,
 - 2 in it is bred the wind Collick,
 - 3 receiveth all the droffe being past all nourishment,
 - 4 have no *Mesenteries* come to it.
 - 6 *Longaon*
 - 1 cal. *insestimens rectum*,
 - 2 led 2 the gut of the fundament.
 - 2 is a span long,
 - 3 reacheth neere to the Kidneyes.
 - 4 have
 - 1 Muscles in Two i. 1 open,
 - 2 the nether one to 2 close.
 - end some say 4 one to 1 open,
 - 5 Hemoroidal Veines that come 2 shut,
 - to it from the Liver and Spleen. 3 retaine,
 - 4 expell.

Things

2 ned are
12. i. the

7 *Mesenterium*

Mesenterium.

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- 1 called the *Megirum*, or the Crow of lome.
- 2 is the fat substance that holdeth the guts together.
- 3 keepeth the guts together, and tyeth them in their places.
- 4 is full of
 - 1 Veines mesetery, i. sucking Veins.
 - 2 kernels mixt with the fat thereof
- 5 groweth fast to the back.
- 6 The Veins thereof are called *meseraica vasa*, whose innumerable Veins serve to draw the *Chylus* that is made in the stomacke by the digestion, from the stomacke and guts into *vena porta*, in the hollow part of the Liver.

8 *Reins*
are.

- 1 called *Renes*, i. the Kidnies.
- 2 lacertous flesh.
- 3 Two in number.
- 4 tied fast to the backe.
- 5 like to the Kidnies of a Cow.
 - 1 on each side within towards the backe of the nethermost or twelfth spondile of the brest, or very neere thereunto.
- 6 placed
 - 2 the right ever higher then the left.
 - 3 with fat about them, ever to temper the heat made about them, by sharpnesse of the urine, &c.
- 7 made
 - 1 to cleanse the bloud from watry superfluities.
 - 1 draw the watry part of the bloud from *venakelis*, by the emulgent veins to the Kidnies.
 - 2 send the urine to the bladder which passage is called *porus ureticus*.
- 8 of harder flesh then any other member for two causes, i. the better to
 - 1 resist the sharpnesse of the urine without hurt.
 - 2 Alter and cleanse the urine.

Things of note of the region of the belly contained be these 12. i. the

1 called *Vesica*.

2 Spermatick.

3 compound with many Veines and Arteries, &c.

4 cold. 5 dry.

6 made of two Panicles.

7 Carnous; or fleshy on the neck.

9 Bladder is

8 pla- 1 Men,

cc'd 2 Women,

9 The receptacle of urine,

10 A pint or more.

1 called *vasa seminaria*,

10 Spermatick vessels,

2 Come from *venakelis* and *arteria magna*.

1 bring fit blood for it to the testicles, to be there changed into Sperme.

Some passe from the testicles

to cast the Sperme from them, in

1 neck

2 port

1 cold,

2 dry,

3 Spermatick,

11 Matrix

2 is

4 compound of

5 placed betweene Langaon and the Bladder.

6 much like the Bladder in forme.

7 The field of mans generation.

1 first

2 next

3 last

3 Embreon

in which the

4 *Secundine* is the Panicle or Wrapper in which the child lieth.

5 Rest of these things that might be here spoken of, concerning these matters for brevities I omit.

12 parts below.

1 principall members

2 bones and Cartilages.

3 other members all in generall.

1 Longaon,

2 The Matrix.

1 *Cervix uteri*,

2 *Vulva*.

1 Veines,

2 Arteries,

3 Nerves, &c.

1 Men into the year 1.

2 Women into the bottom of the Matrix.

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1 Veines,

2 Arteries,

3 Nerves, &c.

1 Men into the year 1.

2 Women into the bottom of the Matrix.

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The twelfth of the part below without froth are the

1. Groines } 1 or flankes called *Ingunie*, or *Emunctories*, the clensing
place of the liver
2 are full of *Glandules* or *Kernels*
1 called *virgam*
2 Yard. } 1 he is } 1 called *glans*,
2 whole } 2 true and simple flesh.
2 utter tooke of skin that covereth over the head of it,
is called *præputium*.
1 called *erotum*
3 Cods } 1 *Dedimos*, i. the hollow string that holdeth the
2 containeth in the } 2 Testicles, i. the stones.
these fixe } 3 *Dartos*, i. the Panicle that covereth the stone
things, i. the } next within the *Dedim*.
4 *Erythroidea*, i. the next thin covering within
the *Dartos*.
5 *Epididimis*, is a Glandell that cleaveth to the
upper part of each stone.
6 Seminary vessels, that erect the seed from the
stones into the Yard.

Of the Anatomy of the thigh and great legge, which reacheth from
the pin-bone to the top of the toes.

- 1 one } 1 called *femora*, or *coxa*,
1 Thigh bone } 2 it reacheth from the pin-bone to the knee,
have } 2 the other parts as that of the great arme.
1 On whirle bone } 1 *rotule geny*
on the knee called } 2 The knee pan.
1 that reach from the knee to the Ankle.
The great leg is divided into 3. } 1 *majus*.
2 Shank } 2 called *focile* or *Tibia*,
have } 2 *minus*.
3 The greatest is the shin-bone, whose ne-
ther end maketh the inner Ankle, least standeth on
the outside of the legge from the gartering place un-
der the knee downe to the utter ancle, the nether end
of it maketh utter Ankle.

13 4. Veines, see 5.

The

The great Legge is divided into three parts, i. the

2 Shank have { 4 Veins to be opened by Phlebotomy, i. *Vena*. }
 1 *Popletica*, i. the Veine vider the ham.
 2 *Saphena*, i. is on { 1 in } side of the
 3 *Sciatica*, { the { 2 out } Ankle.
 4 *Kenalis*, i. the veine that lyeth between the little Toe and the next to it.

1 *Os Talus*, i. the bone next under the focils of the Legge,
 2 *Os Calcis*, the heele bone, it is joynd behind to *os Talus*, under it.

3 Foot have 26 bones, i. { 1 the shiplike bone, i. the bone of the instep.
 3. *Os naviformis*, i. { 2 is joynd to *Os Talus*, under the fore part of it.

4 *Ossa Rassa pedis*, be 4, i. { 1 On called *Cubiforme*, i. the square Dye-bone in the inside of the heart of the foot.
 2 Three called *Chalcoides*.

5 *Ossa planta pedis*, be five small bones in the plant of the foot, reaching from the aforesaid foure bones to the bones of the Toes.

6 of the Toes are { 1 next below joyning to those five bones last above said.
 2 fourteen i. { 1 Two in the great
 2 Three in each other } Toe.

4 Bones of the great Legge from the hip downwards are 30, i. { 1 on in the thigh.
 2 one on the knee.
 3 Two in the Legge from the knee to the ankle.
 4 six and twenty in the instep and foot.

5 Other parts are like those of the great Arme.

Lam D E O.

FINIS.

the

egg,
du,

map

part

Dye-
room.

of the
bones

as last

as

the knee

p and

This Book was bought of me by 20th May 1700

John. Gougeon

Sept: 1700

Handwritten text in the left margin, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page. The text is written in cursive and is mostly illegible due to fading and the angle of the page.

